The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. IV. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1867. NO. 24.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year, $7.00 One copy, six months, $4.00. One copy, three months, $2.50.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Half square, one time, $2.00; each additional time, $1.50.
One square, one time, $3.00; each additional time, $2.00.
Each additional half square and square, same rate.
Advertisements measuring over one-half square will be counted and charged one square.
A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.
Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.
Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.

Terms, Invariably in advance.

JOHN H. MARION, BENJ. H. WEAVER,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Agents for the Miner.

The following persons are authorized to receive payment for subscription and advertising:
Wickenburg, A. H. Peoples. Walnut Grove, Allen Cullumber. Skull Valley, J. H. Mathews. Rio Verde, Jos. Melvin. Agua Frio, J. P. Osborn. Bowers Ranch, M. K. Lerty, Big Bug, J. Thomas Walker's, D. R. Poland. Upper Hassayampa, Jas. A. Anderson. Postle's, J. Brown. Tucson, W. R. Allen. Agua Caliente, K. S. Woolsey. La Paz, D. King. Hardyville, J. P. Bull. Arizona City, Geo. Martin. Fort McDowell, P. McCannon.

The Fourth Legislature of the Territory of Arizona.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS.

COUNCIL.

Pima County.—MORTIMER R. PLATT, HENRY JENKINS, DANIEL H. STICKNEY.
Yuma County.—ALEXANDER MCKEY.
Mohave County.—WILLIAM H. HARDY.
Pah-Ute County.—OCTAVIUS D. GASS.
Yavapai County.—JOHN W. SIMMONS, LEWIS A. STEVENS, DANIEL S. LOUNT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Pima County.—CHARLES W. LEWIS, JOHN B. ALLEN, UNDERWOOD C. BARNETT, MARVIN M. RICHARDSON, SOLOMON W. CHAMBERS, FRANCIS HODGES, PHILIP DRACHMAN.
Yuma County.—OLIVER LINDSEY, JOHN HENION, B. W. HANFORD.
Mohave County.—NATHANIEL S. LEWIS.
Pah-Ute County.—ROYAL J. CUTLER.
Yavapai County.—JOHN A. RUSH, EDWARD J. COOK, JAMES S. GILES, ALLEN CULLUMBER, JOHN H. MATHEWS, JOHN T. DARE.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

President.—Octavius D Gass. *Secretary.*—Almon Gage. *Assist. Secretary.*—William H. Ford. *Chaplain.*—Rev. Charles M. Blake. *Sergeant at Arms.*—George Lount. *Door Keeper.*—Julius Saunders. *Messenger.*—Coles Bashford, Jr. *Watchman.*—J. B. McKinney. *Engrossing Clerk.*—Geo. W. Barnard. *Enrolling Clerk.*—R. G Soule.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Speaker.—Oliver Lindsey. *Chief Clerk.*—Follet G. Christie. *Assistant Clerk.*—Augustus Bricta. *Chaplain.*—Rev. Thomas H. Head. *Sergeant at Arms.*—Horace E. Lindsey. *Door Keeper.*—Geo W. Huff. *Messenger.*—Henry Wunderlich. *Engrossing Clerk.*—John P Bourke *Enrolling Clerk.*—Joseph Tyson. *Watchman.*—Thomas Vonday.

Officers of the Territory.

FEDERAL.

Governor.—Richard C. McCormick. *Secretary.* James P. T. Carter. *Assistant Secretary.*—Henry W. Fleury. *Chief Justice.*—William F. Turner. *Associate do.*—Henry T. Backus, Harleigh H Carter. *Surveyor General.*—Laurens Upson. *Marshall.*—Edward Phelps. *Supt. Indian Affairs.*—George W. Dent. *District Attorney.*—Vacant. *Assessor of Internal Revenue.*—Henry A. Bigelow. *Collector.*—Levi Bashford.

TERRITORIAL.

Auditor.—James Grant. *Treasurer.*—John T. Alsap. *Adjutant General.*—William H. Garvin. *Delegate in Congress.*—Coles Bashford. *Probate Judges. Pima Co.*—Sidney R. Delong. *Yuma Co.*—Joseph B. Tuttle. *Mohave Co.*—William L. Haskell. *Pah-Ute Co.*—David M. Thomas. *Yavapai Co.*—Hezekiah Brooks.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF ARIZONA—1867.

ADOPTED BY THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

AN ACT.

To Provide for the Segregation of Mining Claims.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That whenever any one or more joint owners or tenants in common of gold silver copper or mineral bearing ledges or claims may desire to work or develope such ledge or claim and any other owner or owners thereof shall fail or refuse to join in said work after due notice of at least thirty days given by publication in one newspaper printed in the county in which said ledges or claims are located, and if none be printed in said county, then in any newspaper printed in the Territory: Said notice to have publication in four successive weeks of said paper, said other owner or owners may upon application to the District Court of the District wherein the ledge or claim is situated cause the interests of said parties so refusing, to be set off or segregated as hereinafter set forth.

SEC. 2. The owner or owners of any mineral bearing ledge or claim, after the expiration of said thirty days notice having been given, may, if the party or parties notified fail or refuse to join in the working or developing said ledge or claim apply to the District Court of the district wherein the ledge or claim may be situated, for a partition or segregation of the interest or interests of the party or parties so failing or refusing to join.

SEC. 3. The party or parties so applying shall set forth the fact that the said parties have been duly notified in accordance with section one of this Act and that said party or parties have failed or refused to join in said work: all of which shall be sustained by the oath or affirmation of one or more of the parties applying: and upon such application being made the clerk of said court shall post a notice at the office of the County Recorder and in two other conspicuous places within the district stating the application and notifying the paties interested that unless they appear within sixty days and show good cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted that the same will be granted if good cause can be shown.

SEC. 4. At the expiration of said sixty days if the party or parties notified do not appear and show good cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, the court shall appoint two commissioners to go upon the ground and segregate the claims of the parties so refusing to join: and in case they do not agree, they to choose a third party: and said commissioners shall make a report in writing to said court, who shall issue a decree in conformity with said report, which shall be final except appeal be taken to the Supreme Court within thirty days after issuance thereof.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this act shall not apply to the county of Yavapai.

SEC. 6. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This Act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS
President of the Council.
Approved September 30, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office. JAMES P. T. CARTER.
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT,

To Prevent and Punish the Sale of Spiritous Liquor to Indians.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. Any person within this Territory who shall sell or give spiritous liquors to any Indian, shall upon conviction thereof be punished as follows:

SEC. 2. Whenever it shall appear by a complaint made upon the affidavit of the complainant, satisfactory to any justice of the peace, that any person has been guilty of selling or giving spiritous liquor to any Indian within this Territory and within the county, or precinct where such justice shall reside. He shall issue a warrant and cause to be arrested the person or persons so offending who shall be tried before him and if found guilty and convicted, the person so convicted shall be fined for the first offence twenty-five dollars together with the costs and if convicted a second time. the said person so convicted shall be fined not less than fifty dollars together with the costs and imprisoned in the county jail for a period of thirty days.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS.
President of the Council.
Approved. September 30, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER.
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT.

To authorize Sheriffs of the several Counties in the Territory to employ Convicts at some kind of labor and to secure them while so employed.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona.

SECTION 1. That the Sheriffs of the several counties in this Territory are hereby authorized to employ convicts who shall have been sentenced to imprisonment in any county jail, at some labor or occupation either for hire or otherwise, and to receive and account to the Board of Supervisors for any and all monies received for the labor of such convicts.

SEC. 2. The several Sheriffs are hereby authorized to properly secure convicts employed by them outside the jails so as to prevent their escape.

SEC. 3. All persons who shall have been sentenced either by a Justice of the Peace or by a Court of Record to pay a fine or to stand committed until said fine or the costs attending their trials and conviction shall have been paid, may be employed by the Sheriff of any county, according to the provisions of this Act; and the proceeds of the labor of such convicts beyond the cost of their support shall if there be any excess be credited and apply as in payment of the fine or costs for which they severally may be imprisoned.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS.
President of the Council.
Approved September 30, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER.
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT.

To Punish Vagrants, Vagabonds and Suspicious Persons.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona.

SECTION 1. All persons except Indians belonging to civilized tribes in this Territory, who have no visible means of support, and who within ten days seek neither labor or employment when employment is offered them. All persons except as aforesaid, who roam about from place to place without any lawful business: All persons of notoriously bad character who live without any settled home or lawful occupation, may be arrested and committed to jail and sentenced to hard labor for such time as the Court before whom they are convicted shall think proper not exceeding ninety days.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any Justice of the Peace on personal knowledge or upon the written complaint of any creditable citizen of the Territory. verified by the affidavit of the complainant, to issue his warrant, to apprehend such person or persons and upon due conviction to send such person or persons to jail as prescribed in Section one of this Act.

SEC. 3. The keeper of the jail or such other person as the Sheriff of the county may appoint shall be keeper of such prisoners after conviction and shall employ them at any kind of labor that the Board of Supervisors of the county may direct: and each and every person so convicted shall be secured whilst employed outside of the county jail in such manner as shall prevent the escape of the said prisoner.

SEC. 4. The Board of Supervisors may when for sufficient cause being shown to them either on account of the health of the prisoner or on account of good behaviour, remit the sentence and punishment of any person imprisoned under this Act provided such person shall give satisfactory security for good behaviour in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars guaranteed by two responsible sureties: said security to be given by a bond to the county in which the prisoner shall be convicted: and which bond may be sued for and collected in the name of and for the use of the said county.

SEC. 5. Appeals may be taken upon conviction to the District Court in the same manner as is now provided by law in other cases.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect immediately on and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved September 30, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT.

To Prevent the Improper use of Deadly Weapons and the Indiscriminate use of Fire Arms in the Towns and Villages of the Territory.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION. 1. That any person in this Territory, having, carrying or procuring from another person, any dirk, dirk knife, bowie knife, pistol, gun or other deadly weapon, who shall in the presence of two or more persons, draw or exhibit any of said deadly weapons in a rude angry or threatening manner, not in necessary self defence, or who shall in any manner unlawfully use the same in any fight or qurrel, the person or persons so offending upon conviction thereof in any criminal court in any county of this Territory, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not less than one nor more than six months in the discretion of the court; or both such fine and imprisonment, together with the cost of prosecution.

SEC. 2. That any person or persons having or carrying any pistol or gun who shall in the public streets or highways discharge the same indiscriminately, thereby disturbing the peace and quiet, and endangering the lives of the inhabitants of any town or neighborhood in this Territory, such person or persons upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace in the county where such offence may be committed shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not less than two nor more than ten days in the discretion of the justice of the peace together with the cost of prosecution.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs deputy sheriffs constables and all peace officers and private citizens to see that the provisions of section second of this Act are enforced, by informing on all persons violating its provisions, by having them arrested and brought before the proper officer for trial and punishment.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of all civil and peace officers in this Territory to be diligent in carrying into effect the provisions of section one of this Act, as well also as all grand juries or grand jurors, to enquire into and make presentment of each and every offence against the provisions of said section one of this Act which shall come within their knowledge. And it is also made the duty of all judges in this Territory to give said section one in charge of the grand juries at each term of their respective courts.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved. September, 30, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER.
Secretary of the Territory.

MEMORIAL.

Asking a change in the Customs Revenue District of Arizona.

To the HON. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir—Your Memorialists the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona most respectfully represent

That the Territory of Arizona is now a part of the customs revenue district of New Mexico: and owing to reasons hereinafter stated, the collection of duties through New Mexican officials is unavoidably attended with great annoyance and expense to our citizens

FIRSTLY: All duties are required to be paid in coin: and as the circulating medium of Arizona is currency almost exclusively, it becomes necessary to import all coin required for duties from California at great risk and at an expense of from five to ten per cent according to distance.

SECONDLY: That our merchants have no business relations with New Mexico and no method of procuring exchange on any place in that Territory: and exchange on San Francisco not being convertible in New Mexico at par will not be received by the Collectors.

THIRDLY: That the customs Collectors refusing to accept currency at gold rates, they require unreasonable deposits of bullion or currency as security when coin is not on hand: compelling parties to lose the use of their money while they incur the risk and expense of sending to California for coin A short time since one of our importing firms was compelled to deposit one thousand dollars in currency as security for the payment of four hundred dollars duties in thirty days. Such cases are continually occurring and are productive of much vexation and annoyance

FOURTHLY: That as Arizona has been separated from New Mexico as far as military matters are concerned: and also as a land district, we are of the opinion that this one of the last connecting links binding the two Territories together should be severed for the benefit of both.

Therefore your Memorialists earnestly and respectfully pray that you will relieve them from their bresent difficulties by causing the Territory of Arizona to be made a separate district for the collection of Customs.

Resolved by the House the Council concurring that to promote the object of this Memorial the Secretary of the Territory is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the same to the Hon Hugh McCulloch Secretary of the Treasury and also to our Delegate in Congress the Hon Coles Bashford.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIVS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved, October 2, 1867,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

MEMORIAL.

Asking that the Governor of the Territory be authorized to raise a Regiment of Volunteer Troops.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled.

Your Memorialists the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona respectfully represent that the people of this Territory are American citizens and loyal to the Government of the United States: and that they have imigrated to the Territory in good faith for the purpose of making the same their homes: Believing the Territory to be rich in agricultural and mineral resources they desire to live here. But owing to the hostility of the Indians that infest the whole Territory fear that they will be compelled to abandon their improvements and leave the Territory: Already many have been forced to leave their farms and mining operations and seek security within the various towns and military camps throughout the Territory: The damage to our people is fearful: almost every day the sad tidings of the death of some of our citizens reach us—killed by the Indians—scacely a road or footpath in the Territory is safe for travel: not even in the villages or near the military camps are we secure. Within the past few months our foes have become terribly in earnest and seem determined to drive us from the Territory: Within a short time they have killed many of our best citizens and citizens of other States and Territories who were here for the purpose of examining our mines: Our losses in property are terrible: within the past few months hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of live stock have been stolen by the Indians: thereby stoping the farmers and miners from pursuing their avocations and we are powerless to resist or help ourselves.

The United States Troops within the Territory are few, and however willing, are totally insufficient to protect or aid us: We are striving to hold the country, but feel that unless we have speedy assistance will be compelled to abandon the property we still have and leave the Territory: And in our desperate and straitened circumstances we as loyal citizens of the United States call upon Congress to assist us. We are as a people unable to raise and support troops.

We therefore pray your Honorable body to authorize by act of Congress, the Governor of this Territory to raise in this Territory one regiment of volunteers Cavalry, to be used in the service of the United States and within the Territory for the term of three years or until the Indians are subdued or peace obtained. Your memorialists believe that a regiment of Arizona troops would be more efficient than any other class of troops that can be employed in the service: Their acquaintance with the country, with the haunts and habits of the Indians; their earnest desire to rid the Territory of their common foe, alike commend them for the service in which they are anxious to engage: We would therefore most respectfully urge that should a regiment be raised, its officers be selected entirely from the citizens of the Territory.

Resolved by the House the Council concurring

That our Delegate in Cengress Honorable Coles Bashford is hereby requested to present the foregoing memorial to Congress as soon as can be done at the opening of that Body: and to use all honorable means in his power to secure the passage of an Act in accordance with the said memorial

Resolved That the Secretary of the Territory be requested to transmit a copy of this memorial to our Delegate as soon as possible

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 2, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAS. P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT.

To Establish the Terms of the Supreme Court and of the District Court of Yuma County.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona.

SECTION. 1. That the Session of the Supreme Court for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven shall be begun and held at the seat of government on the first Monday in October instead of the fourth Monday of October as now required by law; and that all process and proceedings now pending in or returnable to said court, on the fourth Monday of October, shall be returnable to and proceeded with, at the term of said court hereby established, in the like manner and with the same force and effect, as the same would have been on the fourth Monday of October.

SEC. 2. That the Sessions of the Supreme Court shall hereafter in each and every year be held at the seat of government, commencing on the first Wednesday after the meeting of the annual regular session of the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 3. That the district courts for the county of Yuma shall be held semi-annually on the first Monday in May and the first Monday in December *Provided* that the next regular term of said court shall be held on the first Monday of May A. D. 1868.

SEC. 4. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved, October 4, 1867,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

MEMORIAL.

Asking an Increase in the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

Your Memorialists the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona respectfully represent that by the Organic Act of this Territory, the Jurisdiction of Justices Courts within the Territory, is limited to the sum of one hundred dollars: That the next Court of original jurisdiction is the District Court. That there are but three judicial districts within the Territory: That the places designated for holding said District Courts are hundreds of miles distant from each other, thus requiring many of our citizens to hazard their lives and incur a ruinous expense in travelling from their places of abode to and from the court. That but few of our citizens have claims to be adjudicated of a less amount than two or three hundred dollars; and consequently a large majority are required either to abandon said claims or incur an expense equal to the amount sued for: We therefore respectfully ask that the said Organic Act may be so amended as to increase the jurisdiction of the several Justices Courts within the Territory to the sum of three hundred dollars and your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

Resolved by the House the Council concurring that the Secretary of the Territory be requested to forward a copy, of the foregoing Memorial and this resolution, to our Delegate in Congress Hon. Coles Bashford and that he be instructed to use all honorable means to secure the same a favorable consideration, and immediate action in the premises.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved, October 2, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT.

For the Removal of the County Seat of Pah Ute County.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1st. That the County Seat of Pah Ute county be and the same is hereby removed from Callville to St. Thomas in said county.

SEC. 2d. That this act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved, October 1, 1867,
RICHARD C. MCcCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory

AN ACT.

Authorizing the Sale of Agricultural Products grown on the Colorado River bottoms within the Territory of Arizona without License:

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That all agricultural products grown on the Colorado River bottoms, on the west side of said river, may be sold at any place within the Territory of Arizona without the payment of any license or other tax of any kind for the importation of the same.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved, October 1, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

RESULT IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY.—The following is the result of the election in San Diego county: Haight received 179 votes and Gorham 82. The County ticket elected is as follows:

Assembly, Benjamin Hays, Democrat.
Sheriff, James McCoy, "
Treasurer, J. M. Estadillo, "
District Attorney, C. A. Johnson, Republican.
County Clerk, Geo. A. Pendleton, Democrat.
Assessor, J. M. McIntire, "
Coroner, Dr. E. Burr, "

For State Senate, Conn, (Dem.) 176; Hollister, (Rep.) 61; Suvercrup, (Ind.) 22.

THE freedmen are now styled "newly enfranchised citizens," and the Southern whites "newly disfranchised persons."

WHEN a person declares that his "brain is on fire," is it etiquette to blow it out?

DON'T crow till you are out of the woods.

PETITION

TO MAJOR W. R. PRICE.

Asking that a Company of Cavalry be stationed at the Vegas Ranches, Pah-Ute County.

Your petitioners, members of the Fourth Legislature of the Territory of Arizona, most respectfully represent, That the settlements in the county of Pah-Ute are unable to defend themselves against the hostile tribes which infest the county. That they are too for removed from any military post now established, to receive succor in the event of attacks. That the very threatening attitude of the Indians during the past six months has caused the commander of Fort Mohave to keep a company of Infantry at El Dorado cañon a detachment of which was temporarily stationed at the Vegas Ranch, on account of the beligerent demonstrations of the Indians. It is found that these troops will be taken, or ordered away, which would leave the several settlements of the Muddy, Callville, El Dorado cañon and the Vegas Ranches exposed to the merciless savages, whose incessant thieving depredations have been the cause of great troubles, frequently robbing trains from southern California destined for Utah and Montana of their every animal. And within the past two years the losses to settlers and travelers have been estimated, and amounts to $12,500.

Your petitioners would further represent, That in the event of attack, the Infantry could be of little service unless the attacks should be made near to them. That the Vegas Ranches are nearly a central point of these settlements, and directly on the main road leading from southern California to Utah and Montana. And that said road is entirely without permanent military protection.

Your petitioners would therefore respectfully ask that you shall order a company of cavalry to be stationed at the Vegas Ranch for the protection of the road and those settlements, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Territory, Hon. James P. T. Carter, is hereby requested to forward a copy of this petition to Major W. R. Price, at his earliest convenience.

FROM LOS ANGELES.

The Los Angeles *Republican* of the 21st of September has the following:

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure this week of meeting Ben. C. Truman, Superintendent of the Post Office Department of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Truman was the war correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* during the rebellion, and President Johnson's Adjutant General during the time he was Military Governor of Tennessee. Upon his appointment last Winter to his present position, he came overland to San Francisco, and immediately made a tour of inspection in company with Gov. McCormick of Arizona, overhauling, for the first time since the establishment of postal routes in that Territory, the mail contractors, bringing them to a realizing sense of their obligations to the Department in getting the mails through in accordance with the terms of their contracts. To his reports we are mainly indebted for the tri-weekly mail to Tucson. He has this Summer been traveling through California, Nevada and the Pahranagat country. He is here for a few weeks' rest and the enjoyment of our balmy climate.

It is authoritatively stated that Hon. E. J. C. Kewen of this county is a candidate for United States Senator, and it is confidently asserted by his friends that his prospects for that high position are better than those of any one yet mentioned in connection therewith.

The *News* says:

An affray took place yesterday between two "gentlemen of African descent," one of them named Peter Biggs and the other negro Tom, in which Tom used his knife pretty freely upon Peter's carcass, inflicting some six or seven pretty severe cuts, though the wounds are not dangerous. Both were sent to jail.

Tomlinson's stage from Havilah arrived in this city on Tuesday morning last, in *twenty-five* hours from that place, in time for the steamer for San Francisco. The distance is one hundred and sixty-five miles, and the time is unprecedented.

Los Angeles is improving more this year than at any time before. On every side we see new and substantial buildings progressing; population is flowing in upon us slowly but surely; there is not a house to be hired for love or money. There is the best opening here on the coast, for capitalists to erect buildings for residences.

RELATIVE TO SECURING PATENTS TO MINING CLAIMS.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
CARSON CITY, Nev., Aug. 3d, 1867.

EDITOR GOLD HILL NEWS: Sir—In Circular No. 17, Supplement to Circular of January 14. 1867, in relation to mining claims, the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office says:

"3d. Should a party appear as an 'adverse claimant,' as contemplated by the sixth section of the Act, you will require such person to show, by proof, the claim or interest he may have in the mine; and should the same be satisfactory to you (Register and Receiver) all further proceedings will be stayed until a final settlement and adjudication shall be had in the Courts. But in case the adverse claimant, after proceedings have been stayed, shall fail to institute action in the Courts, either pending or at their next session, with a view to the final adjustment of the claims, you will proceed with the case as if no objections had been filed."

As this is a matter of interest to the public, you will oblige me by publishing the same.

WARREN T. LOCKHART, Register.

ONE of the modern crimes in the South is to have a jury entirely composed of white men. Some of our exchanges however, state that they are sometimes composed entirely of colored men, which is perhaps a virtue.

Surratt is to have a new trial in December, and the jury is to be carefully mixed; proportions not stated, but probably the dominant race will preponderate.

WHY is the tolling of a bell like the prayer of a hypocrite? Because it is a solemn sound by a thoughtless tongue.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION, - - - - - EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1867.

CENTRAL ARIZONA.

The reasons assigned by members from river counties who voted for the removal of the Capital from Prescott to Tucson, are not first-class and will not set them right before the people. They argue that Yavapai county has been the recipient of considerable immigration, who immediately after arriving here, pulled up stakes and left the country in disgust, "therefore," say these wiseacres, "your section cannot be of much account, else they would have remained here." This style of reasoning is worthy of the source from whence it emanates, and we might easily offset their shallow arguments by "going back" upon the immigration records of their counties, but that is not our style of reasoning.

Yavapai county has had considerable immigration, and a great number of that immigration have left the country, not because they thought it worthless, but because they were unable to go out into the country and work without having to hire a *posse* of men to guard themselves and their animals from the omnipresent Apache. No person of sense or knowledge, who knows anything about this section of the Territory, will say that it is valueless; if he does, he simply makes a donkey of himself, or allows his prejudice to cloud his honest convictions.

We assert, without fear of contradiction, that the region of country composing Yavapai county contains more mineral wealth, more agricultural and pastoral lands, more timber, and more of everything that is necessary to build up a State than all the other counties of the Territory combined. In saying this, it is not our intention to detract from the resources and advantages possessed by other counties. But we know whereof we speak, and, if necessary, can prove our assertions. Again, Yavapai county contains more white, *bona fide* inhabitants than any other county in the Territory; she has produced more gold, built more mills, cultivated more acres, fought and killed more Indians, lost more valuable lives and an immensely larger amount of stock and other property than any of her sister counties. And when all her people have had to contend against is taken into account, every reasonable man will say her people did well.

Less than five years ago there was not one white man residing in the vast extent of country designated Central Arizona. The Apache was alone in his glory. To-day, after scores of valuable lives have been sacrificed thousands of animals stolen, houses burned and whole crops carried away by the merciless savage, this county has a population of nearly two thousand whites, who manage to make an honest living without any great amount of aid from government. There are eight or nine quartz mills in the county, one flouring mill, and any number of water-wheels and arastras. Besides this, there are in the region of country around Prescott, hundreds of gulches, ravines and creeks that contain enough gold to make it an object to work them, and they will be worked so soon as we get the upper hand of the Indians.

In conclusion, we would state that should the Territory be peopled (as it certainly will) the majority of the population will not squat down upon a desert; they will settle in a region where a bird is able to fly to water in a few hours, and where the heat of the sun is not hot enough to broil a rattle-snake, and to our certain knowledge, the only country in Arizona where such is not the case, is that lying in an easterly direction from La Paz and Hardyville. This section of country offer every inducement to immigrants, and they will come in due time. Then, as now, Prescott will be as near the centre of population as any other point, consequently we think the members who voted for removal acted unwise and they may yet live to regret the parts played by them in this scheming performance.

MORE IMMIGRATION.—Mr. J. C. Turner has received a letter from a gentleman in Colorado, which states that, about one month ago, a large party of Coloradians left that Territory for Arizona. Among them are several families, who intend to make Arizona their permanent home. The writer of the letter formerly lived in Yavapai County, and says he will return here soon and bring his family with him. He further states that his house is beseiged every day with persons desiring information in regard to our Territory—its mines, soil and climate, but owing to the stoppage of our mills and our Indian troubles, he has not encouraged them to come here. He merely told them the truth, and on his say so, they are coming. We will welcome them and give them all the aid and information possible, and we are certain they will be satisfied with our country. They will here find a mild climate, a healthy country, good mines and excellent farming and grazing lands, and all that is requisite to bring success is to settle down, go to work, be contented and God will crown their efforts with success. Come along, there is room for a million people.

NEW MEXICO.—The Santa Fe Gazette, of September 7, says its candidate, Gen. Clever, is elected to Congress.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

INDIANS AT WALNUT GROVE.—On the night of Friday, September 27, the Indians went into the corral of Cargile and Ingraham at Walnut Grove, and stole therefrom, three head of horses, belonging to the aforesaid gentlemen. The dogs having aroused Mr. Ingraham, he got out of bed and started without arms, for the corral, where he saw several Indians who were trying to drive the balance of the animals out of the corral, but upon seeing him the Indians fled to the brush. He got within ten feet of the thieves, and, had he a pistol or a gun with him, might have shot one or two of the rascals.

Tuesday last, at the above place, Gus. Swain shot at and killed a fat, saucy Indian buck. The following are the circumstances as told us by Messrs. Cullumber and Mathews: Gus. and John White started up the river to the head of the ditch for the purpose of stopping a *crevasse*. John went to work and Gus. stood guard. Pretty soon, the keen eyes of Gus. discovered 5 red skins advancing upon them. One of the Indians had Gus. covered with his rifle. Quick as thought, Swain raised his trusty rifle, took unerring aim, pulled the trigger and dropped the copper colered cuss in his tracks—dead as a mackerel.

The remainder of the dusky warriors took to their heels and ran for dear life. The dead Indian's body was hung up to dry, and also to warn his fellow reds. of the fate that awaited them should they come within range of Gus.'s old "Nevermiss." From the appearance of the dead Indian, the men came to the conclusion that he was a Wallapai, but we doubt it, although they are very good judges.

There are lots of Indians around the Grove all the time, and the way they carry off corn is enough to discourage the poor farmers of that beautiful and productive settlement. Mr. Cullumber intends applying to General Gregg for troops to protect the crops until they are housed. We do not know how the General is situated with regard to troops, but we do know that if he has them to spare he will send them.

INDIANS ONCE MORE.—Monday night last the Indians made a raid upon the ranch of Sam. Miller, which is about one mile from Prescott, and succeeded in stealing therefrom a couple of valuable two-year old colts. The red-skins, when visiting this section, always make it a point to call upon Sam and relieve him of some of his stock. They have stolen many a splendid horse, mule and ox from him.

A FEW nights since, the Indians carried off a lot of corn from Ed. Bowers's ranch, about seven miles from town. Something must have scared them, as next morning Ed. found a lariat which the red thieves had dropped. They were prospecting for a horse to fasten to that lariat, and will get one soon if our citizens don't keep a sharp lookout for them.

THE Indians, last week, made an attempt to drive off some cattle belonging to Jenkins & Foye, at Williamson valley, but the whites headed them off, when the Indians, seeing they could not get away with the stock, shot two head, wounding them so badly that the owners were compelled to kill them outright.

FROM WICKENBURG.—The mail rider between Prescott and Wickenburg says that on last Friday the Indians stole some five or six head of animals, and killed the herder, a Mexican. The murdered man was herding the animals close to Wickenburg when the Indians pounced upon him.

There are about sixty men working on the Vulture lode, half of whom are Americans and the balance Mexicans.

LOOK OUT FOR INDIANS.—Mr. Willoughby, while hunting in the hills near Bowers' ranch, on Friday of last week, came upon the trail of about 40 red-skins, who were striking direct for Prescott. Look out for them.

THE WAR AGAINST THE WALLAPAIS has fairly commenced and we earnestly hope the villainous wretches will be brought to their senses and punished for the many crimes committed by them before it ceases. If all our Hardyville correspondent writes be true, and we have every reason to believe it is, there is good reason to suppose that Major Price and his command will do all in their power to chastise the villains.

APPROVED AND SIGNED.—His Excellency Governor Richard C. McCormick of Prescott has approved and signed a Bill, locating the Capital of Arizona at a place called Tucson, close to the Mexican line, and nearly 200 miles from a white settlement of any note. Allah is great!

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men," etc., etc.

ANOTHER election, for Judge of the Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction and County Judges, is to be held in California on the 16th inst. Below we print the tickets of the two great parties of that State:

For Judge of the Supreme Court—Royal T. Sprague.

For State Superintendent of Public Instruction—O. P. Fitzgerald.

The above ticket will be voted for by Democrats and Conservative Republicans, and they will certainly elect it.

The Republicans have nominated—

For Judge of the Supreme Court—John Currey.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—John Swett.

Judge Currey has held the position of Supreme Judge one term, and Mr. Swett has "been before the people" as Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years. The two latter gentlemen are strongly in favor of equalizing negroes, Chinese and all other inferior bipeds with the white race, and to carry out their theories, we feel certain they will have to take a trip up Salt River.

A FREAK.—A horrible monstrosity has appeared in Louisville, Kentucky—a pig with a human face. It lived thirty six hours, and cried like a child and grunted like a pig while alive.

MARICOPA COUNTY.

A petition, "numerously" signed by thirty residents of Wickenburg, has been presented to the Legislature, praying that a portion of Yavapai county be "set off"—for what purpose the petition does not state, but, we presume, for the purpose of forming a new county, as a bill has been introduced in the House "to create the county of Maricopa." The slice which the petitioners hanker after includes the town of Wickenburg, the village of Weaver, and the settlements at Fort McDowell and Agua Caliente. The bill came up in the House on Monday last, when a motion that it be engrossed was defeated by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Barnett, Chambers, Drachman, Hodges, Lewis of Pima, Richardson and Mr. Speaker—7.

Noes—Messrs. Cutler, Cook, Cullumber, Dare, Giles, Lewis of Mohave and Mathews—7.

Messrs. Rush of Yavapai and Allen of Pima were absent when the vote was taken. Both gentlemen are opposed to the measure.

We are surprised that the Pima delegation, save and except Mr. Allen, had the cheek and indelicacy to advocate and vote in favor of a measure, unasked for and opposed by 1,970 people, out of a population of 2,000. To say the least, it was carrying local jealousy and spite a little too far, and showed contempt for the wishes of our delegation, to whom the bill had been referred, and who voted unanimously against its passage. Whenever a decent number of our people desire a new county, with Wickenburg or any other suitable place as the county seat, the people of Prescott and vicinity will not be likely to oppose them; but the petition must come from the tax-payers of the section wishing to be set off, and not from half-a-dozen white men who pay taxes, less than a dozen who pay no taxes and *fifteen Mexicans*. We think the few tax-payers of Wickenburg who signed the petition in question did not give the matter the serious attention it deserved. Our present county organization is sufficiently burdensome upon all the people of Yavapai, and we should not be too furious in the matter of *segregating*. Wait, gentlemen, until you are able to support a set of county officials, and then, if you wish to go, why, we'll let you rip.

OFFICERS OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATURE.

The Fourth Legislature has been fortunate in its selection of men to fill the positions of honor, trust and profit (?) in the gift of the two Houses. The Secretary of the Council, Almon Gage, was Secretary of the Council of the First Legislature, and is a gentleman every way qualified to fill the position. His Assistant, Capt. W. H. Ford, was Assistant Clerk of the House during a portion of the session of the Third Legislature, and is mighty with both sword and pen. George Lount, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Council, makes a very good officer. All three, we are sorry to say, are Republicans, but that is their own business, and we do not propose to convert them just now—they are too old in that business. The other officers of the Council are: Doorkeeper, Julius Saunders; Messenger, Coles Bashford, Jr.; Watchman, J. B. McKinney; Engrossing Clerk, Geo. W. Bernard; Enrolling Clerk, E. G. Scale.

F. G. Christie, an invulnerable Knight of the Quill and a gentleman of acknowledged ability, is Chief Clerk of the House. Augustus Brichta, a wielder of great vehemence and a tip-top man, is Assistant Clerk. H. E. Lindsey is Sergeant-at-Arms, and should any of the members become obstreperous they had better keep out of reach of him. The other officers of the House are as follows: Doorkeeper, George W. Huff; Messenger, Henry Wunderlich; Engrossing Clerk, John P. Bourke; Enrolling Clerk, Joseph Tyson; Watchman, Thomas Vonday.

All the officers of the House are, we believe, Democrats, and, of course, good fellows.

We have had considerable business to transact with the Clerks and Sergeants-at-Arms of the two Houses, and have found them at all times accommodating and gentlemanly.

CACTUS *vs.* PINE.—The opinion in this case was delivered yesterday. It is as follows;

"I find, upon kicking against the pricks, that *thorns* are the *sharpest*. Pine, generally, contains a great many limbs, all of which I have tried to straddle, but the people who live under their spreading branches are nearly all poor white trash, and the confounded fellows have a habit of doing their own thinking. Cactus, on the contrary, grows in a warm and lazy clime, where Mexicans most do congregate, and where, as a general thing, lectures, messages and pub. docs. are very scarce, consequently, it becomes necessary in the course of human events, to move the Territorial Library and other appendages connected with the mileage business. Heretofore, as a general thing, I have had a hankering after pine, but, as Winter is close at hand and *serapis* scarce in Pinedom, my general declivity, in connection with the near approach of an election for Delegate to Congress, compels me to decide this momentious case in favor of Cactus. Thorns has it, Pine won't do to bet on in election time."

FLOP, J.

ON Monday the 9th of September last, just seventeen years ago, California was admitted into the Union. In the month of April, 1848, San Francisco, then but recently christened, contained only two hundred dwellings and a population of not over eight hundred and fifty inhabitants. In July, of 1849, the number had advanced to five thousand, of whom not half a dozen, in all probability, had formed any conception of the greatness which the city was ultimately to attain. Only thirty years have passed since old Jacob P. Leese built the first house in San Francisco, which now boasts so many stately buildings.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Several communications will be found in to-days paper. Read them.

TUCSON AS THE CAPITAL.

Strong hopes are entertained that the coming session of the Legislature will witness the removal of the Capital to Tucson. I hardly think that the change will be beneficial to the Territory, but on the contrary, prejudicial. Tucson has not a white population sufficiently numerous to be an exponent of the wishes of the majority of inhabitants. Neither is it in a mining region such as Prescott, and as a town it is immeasurably inferior to the present Capital.—*Camp Wallen (Arizona) Correspondence Sacramento Union.*

The above is true as gospel, and coming, as it does, from a gentleman living close to, and knowing Tucson "like a book," it ought to have some weight with the powers that be, in deciding this question. Just as well move it to Altar, in Sonora, St. George, in Utah, or Fort Wingate in New Mexico. Either of these places would be just as convenient to the white population of the Territory as is Tucson.

FROM SAN BERNARDINO.—We clip the following items from the *Guardian*, of September 21st:

We have had several arrivals this week from Arizona. We were glad to meet again the courteous U. S. Marshal, Dr. Phelps, who arrived here by the Fort Yuma stage on Thursday.

Dr. Alsap, Territorial Treasurer, also arrived, by way of La Paz. He set out from Prescott, with Miller's train, but pushed ahead when out of the Indian country.

Gen. Coulter, one of the pioneers, deeply interested in the mining interests of the Tertory, passed through here from San Francisco, stopping only one night, and continuing his journey alone, by way of La Paz. He is hopeful for the final success of the country.

Messrs, I. H. Levy & Co. have re-opened in Kier's building, on Third street.

Wolf & Folks have re-opened in Stewart's new building, on the opposite corner.

Willis & Emich have opened their assortment of tin and hardware, on Third street.

L. Caro has also opened in Goldberg's building, on Fourth street.

Thus all the parties who were burned out are now in full course of business again except Mr. Fliesher, who has not yet been able to locate himself.

NEW MEXICO.—The election in Santa Fe, New Mexico, passed off quietly. At night, however, several parties swallowed too much red eye, and the result was that some of them woke up next morning with black eyes.

The *Gazette* says:

Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. A., arrived in Santa Fe from the States on Thursday last. The General is well known to our citizens, from the active part he took here at the beginning of the late war, and for the bravery and skill he displayed at the battle of Valverde.

General Carleton and Colonel H. N. Davis started from this city on Sunday last for the States.

General Marcy and party left Santa Fe on Saturday of last week to return to the States, *via* Fort Garland.

OUR Legislature have not yet accomplished anything toward moving the Capital from Prescott.—*Tucson Southern Arizonian.*

Oh yes, they *has*. *Your* Legislature has found a (Mc)*Key* that unlocked the hardware interest of Pah-Ute county, and has succeeded in *Gass*-ing the *Cutler* of that *independent sovereignty* into helping them *segregate* the cord that bound the Capital to Prescott, and, should the Governor sign the bill, Tucson—beautiful, pious Tucson—will be all right. You will have *Lewis*-ed our grip upon the Capital.

DEATHS IN TUCSON.—The *Southern Arizonian* of the 22d inst. notices the death in that town, on the 14th, of Thomas Wallace, a native of Troy, N. Y. Deceased came to Arizona in 1862, with Company G, 1st California Cavalry. He was an upright man, and much respected.

In the same place, on the 17th inst., died Adam Foor, of Company G, 32d U. S. Infantry.

HON. W. H. HARDY informs us that the surveyors of the Union Pacific Railway were, at last advices received by him, at New Fort Lyon, driving permanent stakes on the 35th Parallel route. The surveyors will reach Albuquerque about the 10th inst., and will be in Prescott about the first of November. Mr. Hardy is one of the Commissioners appointed by the Company in Arizona, and goes into the work of furnishing the Company with information in regard to Northern Arizona—more especially the country bordering on the line of the 35th Parallel—with all the energy he possesses. His heart is in the good work, and we trust he will soon have his hopes realized by hearing the snort of the iron horse among our beautiful mountains.

WILLIAMS' FORK.—Caleb Whiting, writes the Governor, that the Great Central or Eliza mine is yielding at a depth of sixty feet a very fine article of copper ore. Also, that Mr Thompson, the Superintendent, is expected at the Fork daily from California, and will start the smelting business upon a large scale.

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT.—C. A. Luke, writes from San Francisco that Mr. Mickel, who was here with Dr. Willing, has received a telegram from Baltimore advising him to secure some good mines for immediate development, and that some of those in the Sacramento district will be worked at an early day.

TERRY BRENNAN.—This individual, reported to have been killed by Indians on his way from Fort McPherson to Prescott, about a year since, is now believed to be alive and residing at Pinos Altos, New Mexico. His friends in San Francisco were led to believe in the first named report, but are now anxiously awaiting further intelligence concerning him. Any information in regard to Mr. Brennan will be thankfully received by his brother, Michael T. Brennan, 211 Clara street, San Francisco, or by R. Meacham, Post Master, Prescott. Albuquerque and Santa Fe papers are requested to copy this paragraph.

READ the communication of our Hardyville correspondent.

THE AUSPICIOUS DAY.

"AN ACT" IN VARIOUS PARTS.

PART 1ST.

Scene—Governor's Mansion, Prescott.

(The Governor is discovered sitting at a desk, with the Capital Bill before him. Enter Pima.)

Pima—Good morning, Most Gracious Governor. How fares your Excellency to-day.

Governor—Ah, Capital! Capital!! thank you.

(*Exit* Pima, bowing profoundly, and whispering in a low tone, "Everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high.")

PART 2D.

Scene—Legislative Hall, Prescott.

(Enter Yavapai and Pima.)

Pima (exultingly)—Good morning, sister?
"Mine eyes will soon see the glory of the coming of the Gov.,
To the adobe halls of Tucson, where OLD SPINNER'S sig(n) hangs out."

Yavapai—Ah, methinks I smell a mice; aye, marry, "I hearsh a shnaik valk."

(Enter Messenger.)

Clerk—Message from the Governor! The Governor has signed the Bill—

(Curtain falls amid great confusion.)

ERROR.—We have been requested to correct an error made in a recent issue of the MINER, in giving an account of the perilous trip of a party of prospectors through the Big Cañon of the Colorado. The error occurred in placing the yield per pan of dirt at 25 cents. It should have read "two cents." We are not to blame in the matter, as we understood the party from whom we got our information to say "twenty-five cents."

MR. HARDY, Councilman from Mohave county and Mr. Lindsey, Representative from Yuma county, deserve the thanks of their constituents, as well as those of the people of Yavapai for the manner in which they have reflected the wishes of their constituents by voting to have the seat of government remain at Prescott.

"No favor sways them, and no fear can awe."

RAILROAD SURVEY.—We have heard it stated that a surveying party are now locating the line of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific railroad through New Mexico. This is the line that will be built upon the 35th parallel, which line runs a little to the north of Prescott.

"INSIDE"—This is a term almost invariably made use of by our citizens, when they propose to make a trip to California. It is at best a very vague phrase, but we can not see for the life of us how some people can interpret it to mean any harm or vulgarity.

HERE we rest on our bills—Capital bills.—*Phillaloo Birds.*

Tucso(o)n, I fear, my fate is sealed!—*Baffled Aspirant.*

'Ark! hi 'ear a hangel singing,
'Way down south in Pima!

PIMA FLOUR.—Col. Carter, Secretary, of the Territory, informs us that Pima flour sells at Fort McDowell for $6,50 per 100lbs. The troops at that post use Pima flour altogether. The distance from Pima Villages to McDowell is over 50 miles, and the contractor hauls it at his own expense. We have often wondered why the Mill company did not send some of their flour to the Prescott market. It would sell readily, if offered at a fair price.

PROPOSED CHANGE.—Emperor Norton I. proposes to take up his residence in the sage-brush State, provided Governor Blasdel issues the proper requisition for him. If it is to trade off our universal-suffrage-amnesty Senator for the Emperor, we say let the Governor requisite—*Rose River Reveille.*

Yes, trade him off, by all means. He has racked his bull-whacking whip long enough over the people of Nevada, and it is high time he was going back to his old "bis." You might also trade off the vulgar, abusive Nye for a monkey or a short-tailed dog.

THE GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY.—Sixty-two years ago, remarks a writer in the *Galaxy*, the adventurous explorers, Lewis and Clark, bade farewell to civilization at the village of St. Louis, and began their journey through the unknown wilderness which lay between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean. Sixty-two years ago St. Louis was a wilderness and an outpost of civilization; to-day it is the sixth city in the Union in point of population, and one of the most important centres of commerce in the country. It has behind it a State containing over a million of inhabitants, and west of that, the wilderness into which Lewis and Clark penetrated, and of whose wonders and riches they told tales which were not believed, though the tenth part was not known to them is dotted with States, spanned by telegraph wires, and has a railroad laid nearly across the whole extent

Read the foregoing, Arizonians; reflect upon what our Territory will soon be; pitch in, acquire property, build for yourselves comfortable homes, be virtuous, and you will yet be happy and rich.

DUMAS AND MENKEN.—A private letter from Paris states that M. Alexandre Dumas is engaged on a new novel, the scene of which is laid in this country, the time being that of the civil war. It is understood that many of the details and incidents have been furnished by the eccentric equestrienne, Adah Isaacs Menken Heenan Newell Barkley Davenport, or whatever else the lady's name may be. Miss Menken is not without literary proclivities—of a certain order—and is reported to have kept a journal in which are amassed many remarkable occurrences, which are to be "worked up" in the new romance after M. Dumas' own incomparable manner.

RASCALLY CHICAGO.—A candid Chicago paper says: "Chicago yields the palm to no other place in anything. When it is a question of rascality, Chicago is just as much ahead as in matters of enterprise and progress. Whisky at eighty cents a gallon and tobacco at sixteen to eighteen cents a pound are among the most common evidences of the skill of Chicago operators. When a superior rascal graduates anywhere, he naturally comes to Chicago."

LEVI J. NORTH.—This famous circus rider of years gone by, fell over the steps of a saloon in Chicago, recently, while under the influence of liquor, and fractured his skull. Fatal.

EASTERN NEWS,

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The news of the result of the election in California has excited a great sensation here, and has caused great rejoicing among the friends of the President. Johnson considers it an indorsement of his course, and believes it to prelude a general repudiation of the Radical leaders.

The Intelligencer says the Cabinet yesterday, was unanimous in the opinion that the effect of the amnesty proclamation will be to relieve all who are pardoned by it from all disabilities and penalties incurred by their participation in the rebellion, including any disability as to suffrage.

RICHMOND, September 8.—Official registration returns of the whole State received at headquarters show a total vote of 216,000. The ratio of voters is 11 whites to 9 blacks. The *Whig* has information that the commanding General will order an election for delegates, to be 104 in number, and to take place between the 10th and 15th of October.

The *World's* Virginia City (Montana) special says Cavanaugh (Democrat) is elected Delegate to Congress by an overwhelming majority.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The Colombian Congress has extended the franchhise of the Panama Railroad Company for the period of ninety-nine years, in consideration of $1,000,000 cash down and the sum of $250,000 to be paid annually.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.—The Richmond Enquirer says: A distinguished citizen who just returned from a visit to the Northwest, says that the Democrats are confident of carrying Ohio at the coming election, and that candid Republicans admit that nothing can prevent it but injudicious nominations.

The shore end of the Gulf cable, from Key West to Punta Rosa Island, and communication between the United States and Cuba, is perfect.

NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—The yellow fever is still raging with considerable severity here.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The result of the election in California has had a depressing effect upon the Radical party here, and is considered unfortunate for the national cause.

CLEVELAND, September 11.—Mr. Wade spoke here to-day. He thought the country was in as great peril now as when Sumter was fired on. The rebellion was as ripe as at any time during the war. He arraigned the Democratic party as being the cause of the rebllion, and as sympathizing with rebellion. He took ground in favor of negro suffrage. He says Johnson means to enforce his policy at the point of the bayonet.

The *World's* Bangor, Me., special says the result of the election has astonished both parties. It will take days to decide with certainty who is elected Governor. There is a great reduction in the radical majorities. Counties of York, Knox, Lincoln, Washington and Ar. stook are certainly gained by the Democrats. The Senate stands 7 Democrats to 24 Republicans. The Democrats count on a majority in the House.

McCool has challenged Joe Coburn to fight for $10,000, and has sent a deposite of $1,000 to New York.

GALVESTON, September 15.—Gen. Griffin died here to-day, from the effects of yellow fever. The sickness from this epidemic is alarming. The greatest depression prevails everywhere.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The report of the House Judiciary Committee on Impeachment is being printed at the Government Printing Office by the employees who are sworn to secrecy. It is stated, however, that certain facts have mysteriously leaked out, which are very damaging to the prospects of Johnson.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

The following General Orders No. 49, issued from the Headquarters of the Military Department of California, conveys a well deserved compliment to as gallant gentlemen as ever wore uniform:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 13, 1867.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49.

The General Commanding the Department takes occasion to notice as follows the gallant conduct of the troops of his command in combats with hostile Indians:

June 14th, 1867, Company "I," 8th U. S. Cavalry, Captain J. M. Williams commanding, attacked a large rancheria, estimated to contain some 200 Indians, near Yampai Valley, A. T. In the fight that ensued, 12 Indians were left dead on the plain, and many more are known to have been killed while attempting to escape up the mountain sides. Nine Indians, squaws and children, were captured, and a large amount of provisions, clothing, bows and arrows destroyed. Though the Indians used many fire-arms during the fight, Captain Williams's command lost no men, and had one animal killed.

June 21st, 1867, Lieutenant Edward J. Harrington, 1st U. S. Cavalry, and Lieutenant J. F. Lewis, 32d U. S. Infantry, with 38 men of Company "G," 1st U. S. Cavalry, from Camp Wallen, A. T., attacked an Apache rancheria in the Chiricahua mountains, A. T., putting the Indians to flight, killing three and wounding a fourth. A five months' supply of mescal and jerked beef was destroyed, and a large number of hides, skins, bows and arrows burned, together with the Indian huts. Several animals were captured and brought away. Lieutenant Harrington gives much praise to Merijildo Grigallo, the guide, for his skill and unflagging energy, and to First Sergeant Grew, Company "G," for the effectual and noteworthy performance of his duties. The Lieutenant is much commended by his commanders for his conduct on this occasion.

July 9th, 1867, Companies "B" and "I," 8th U. S. Cavalry, General J. I. Gregg commanding, attacked an Indian rancheria, killing three Indians and destroying a large amount of provisions, clothing, utensils and arms. Captain J. M. Williams, 8th U. S. Cavalry, was shot through the thigh. General Gregg takes occasion to bring to the notice of a Department Commander the valuable services and conspicuous gallantry of Captain Williams and the officers and soldiers of his command.

The General Commanding the Department takes pleasure in commending the repeated successes of Captain Williams and the men of his command in the many and arduous scouts against the hostile Indians of Arizona.

By command of Brevet Major General McDowell.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ELATED.—The Napa *Reporter* people are so elated by the result of the election that they have concluded to issue a daily from that office shortly. It will be Democratic in politics and half the size of the *Bulletin*.

"THE SOUTHERN MONARCHIES."—This is the caption which some of the New York papers place over items of news from the region south of the Potomac.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1867.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence upon all subjects of a public nature, which may be of interest to our readers will at all times, when furnished, be published in the MINER, but we wish it distinctly understood that we will not be accountable with our life, our property etc., for their contents. We expect to have our hands full in settling our own troubles, and being too poor to engage a fighting editor, intend to fix up our own business with "jaw-bone." Sabe, John?

Local Intelligence.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Hereafter, until further notice, the California Mail will leave Prescott at 7 o'clock A. M., Thursdays and Sundays.

H. LAZARD of Tucson arrived in Prescott on Monday last. He left at Round Valley a drove of 300 cattle, which he brought from the lower country for the Commissary Department of the Prescott District. The cattle will arrive to-morrow, unless John Apache should take it into his head to steal them for the Big Rump commissariat.

DRS. TODD & SOULE, have again presented the MINER office with one of those long, black bottles filled, the boys say, with good old whiskey. From the manner in which the typos "surrounded" it, we supposed it must have been, but, for fear some person should accuse us of "wetting our paper too much, we did not "irrigate," not we.

BAD LUCK.—Patsey Marley has had mighty mean luck. While smelting a lot of Galena on his furnace, Friday last, at Goodwin City, the bottom of the furnace gave way, just as Patsy, after hard labor and ceaseless watching, was about to realize. Gold, siliver, brick and sand were run together. Patsey says there must have been over $200 in bullion in the small batch he was working. He is cramped for means but knowing the rock to be rich, and satisfied of his ability to work it, he intends to try it again. Won't somebody give him a helping hand to build a furnace that will stand fire.

The Pioneer and Historical Society, held a meeting Wednesday night last in Representative Hall. James Grant, Esq., President, in the chair, and F. G. Chrsitie, Recording Secretary. The Secretary of each county was empowered to employ some one to collect the dues of the Society. The trustees were requested to hunt up a new room for the books and papers. A committee was appointed to secure lecturers for the winter, and one to prepare resolutions regarding the death of Pauline Weaver and W. Murray.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA MAIL.—Mr. Charles Spencer who carries the mail between Hardyville and Prescott, arrived in town, Wednesday morning last. Mr. Spencer makes excellent time and arrives and departs with great regularity. He gave us the following item:

Major Clendenin and command were, while scouting through the Sacramento Valley, forced to go without water for 36 hours. The command reached Union pass almost choked with thirst.

THE "Concentrators" are nearly "capped." The Birds are sharpening their bills, and the Third House has taken a recess for the purpose of studying Pierce's Treatise on Tucson, the Lives of the *Profits*, and Governor Duzenberry's message, all of which they expect to "put upon a file," at their next secret session.

FOUND HIM AT LAST.—A nice young man came into our office the other day loaded down with tobacco for the MINER folks, and blushingly "drapped" his load of the weed upon our table. We thanked him and told him we would "puff" him clean over Granite mountain. To our surprise, the gentleman told us we might "puff" the tobacco as much as we pleased, but warned us to be "mighty keerful" how we puffed him, and as he is an *awfully musceled* cuss, of course we don't mean to.

ARRIVAL FROM LA PAZ.—Captain Hargrave and others arrived in Prescott from La Paz on Sunday evening. The Captain has been absent for a long time, and we are glad to see him at home again.

A MEAN AND COWARDLY ACT.—We are sorry to be compelled to state that, Sunday night last, some person in this vicinity was so maliciously mean as to shoot a splendid American cow belonging to Mr. Meacham, and to cut with an axe, or some other sharp instrument, a cow belonging to Sheriff Bourke. Mr. Meacham's cow died Monday forenoon. The last named gentleman offers a reward of $25 for the arrest and conviction of the cow-slayer. Hope he will be found out and punished to the utmost extent of the law.

RETURN OF AN INDIAN SCOUT.—Lieutenant Féchét and 26 men of Company I, Eighth cavalry, returned to Fort Whipple, Monday, the 30th inst. after making a five days' scout in search of Indians. They went to the heads of Lynx, Hassayampa, Turkey and Big Bug creeks. They saw no sign of Indians. Captain Shoupe, from whom we derive the above information, and who accompanied the command as guide, speaks highly of the energy and industry displayed by the Lieutenant and his men. They went over a very rough country, and hunted every gulch and cañon for the moccasined thieves, but could not find any.

THE fire company held a meeting on Wednesday evening. Have not learned what they did.

Mr. Sam. Hensley, of Wickenburg, is in town.

GONE TO NEW MEXICO.—A small party left Prescott, Thursday last for New Mexico.

UNDER SHERIFF.—Sheriff Bourke has appointed Mr. J. Tyson Under Sheriff.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE MINES.—Messrs. Poland, Winning, Middleton, Slack and others came down from Walker's, on the head of Lynx creek, and informed us that everything looks bright, prosperous and happy in the old camp, and, so soon as water comes, they intend taking out lots of *capital*. Uncle Billy Pointer last week crushed in an arastra two and a half tons of rock from the Pointer lode, which yielded just $35 to the ton, this, too, without any picking or sorting of the rock. The ledge is a wide one, and *every pound of rock taken out of it was crushed*. This is a highly gratifying result, and the old man has rolled up his sleeves and gone into it in earnest.

Bob Winning took a lot of refuse rock, that had been picked twice over by another party, crushed it, and made it pay $9 to the ton. Strange to say, when the mill company crushed *the best* of this rock, they could only get out of it about $13 per ton. The miners, since trying the refuse rock themselves, have come to the conclusion that a part of the yield went "up a chimney," or "up a flume."

Poland & McCrackin have ready for crushing a pile of rock, which they have taken out of the Deadwood No. 2, which said rock, Poland thinks, will pay more than $100 to the ton.

They would go to work on the Post Oak, a very rich lode, were it not for the Indians.

Billy Middleton and Shep. are still following up the pay streak under their old cabins, and make it shell out to the tune of $5 and $6 per day to the hand. On account of the scarcity of water, they have to rock their dirt.

Hassayampa District.—Mr. Jack Shanks informs us that Noyes & Curtis crushed in their mill, on Thursday last, seven and a-half tons of rock, and that it yielded over $100 to the ton. When he left the mill they had but partially cleaned up, and it was the general impression that $100 per ton was too low a figure to place it at; but that will do. The mill-owners are pushing work ahead with renewed vigor. Hurrah for our honest miners! They can live without the capital. In fact, they can make capital.

From Lower Lynx Creek.—A party of Mexicans, who have stuck to the country through thick and thin, and who are now working the placers on Lower Lynx creek, about 8 miles from Prescott, come into town every Sunday for provisions, and never fail to pungle the *oro* in payment. Just now, water is scarce, and they are not making much over expenses. They expect, however, to do better when that fluid does come. Hope it will hurry along.

THE GOVERNOR asks us to say that the rumor that a member of the Yavapai Delegation will soon receive the appointment of Territorial Treasurer is without foundation. The appointment has neither been solicited by, or promised, to any member of the Yavapai delegation, or to any one else, and the term of the present incumbent has not expired.

FRPD. MANNING and Martin Cummings, who, it will be remembered, were badly wounded by Indians at the time Mr. Saxton was killed by them, are rapidly recovering. Dr. Kendall extracted a bullet from the knee of Mr. Manning, on Monday last. Both men will soon be on their feet again.

HARD TO BEAT.—We are credibly informed that, on the ranch of Bowers Bros. 20 miles east of Prescott, one kernel of corn planted last spring, produced five thousand kernels. Charles Beach took the pains to count the grains, and swears, "like our army in Flanders," that it is a positive fact. This is, certainly a "big thing" on corn, and we are proud of it.

CHAPLAIN BLAKE'S LECTURE.—Owing to the brief notice, the Chaplain's lecture at the Legislative Hall last evening was not largely attended, but a number of our Legislators and prominent citizens, as well as several ladies, were present. The Chaplain had several maps with which he illustrated his remarks, which were descriptive of different parts of the world and various peoples he has visited. The chaplain has traveled extensively, and evidently remembers all he has seen and heard. His lecture was both entertaining and instructive, and his suggestions well worthy of consideration.

THE WEATHER.—Throughout the week the weather has continued fair, the midday heat being tempered by refreshing breezes, and the cool nights, rendering fires desirable at early morn as well as at the late hours in which the printers have been compelled to toil, conducing to sound and healthful slumber.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The removal of the Capital has not stopped the march of improvement in Prescott. Wormser & Co. are preparing for a protracted stay by putting a new roof and other improvements on their store; Doc. Moeller is building a residence on the east side of Granite creek, and the new court-house and jail building is rapidly approaching completion. At Fort Whipple, also, considerable improvements have recently been made.

ON DIT.—It is rumored on the street that a member of the Yavapai delegation will soon receive the appointment of Territorial Treasurer. Of course he will emigrate to and reside at Tucson. Who is he?

LIEUTENANT Féchét and a party of cavalrymen left town Friday. We believe they go on a scout to the Toll gate on the Mohave road.

DIED.

In Prescott, on the morning of the 1st of October, 1867, of Dysentery, Major E. A. VANBIBBER, a native of Missouri, aged, 55 years.

Deceased was a native of Kentucky, from which State he emigrated to Missouri. He was an old resident of California, and, was, likewise, a pioneer of Arizona, having come here early in '63. He was always to be found in the van of civilization, and had all the good qualities of the American pioneer. We, who knew his jovial and kind disposition, mourn his loss, and will treasure his memory.

COMMUNICATIONS.

GOVERNOR McCORMICK.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: The Governor has approved the bill locating the Capital of the Territory at Tucson. With his reasons for doing so we are unacquainted. To an unprejudiced observer, it would appear somewhat strange that the Chief Executive of the Territory should sanction the removal of the Capital from the center of population to the extreme southern boundary of the Territory. Why was this thing done? Is any material interest of the Territory advanced by such removal? It is patent to every man with the brains of a titmouse, that the interest of two-thirds of the population of the Territory has been or will be injured by the passage and approval of the bill. The citizens of Yavapai county, or a majority of them, had faith in Governor McCormick. They foolishly supposed that the veto power was placed in his hands to prevent the perpetration of any great wrong upon the people of the Territory: they innocently thought that, if from passion, or prejudice, or a desire to "get even" on the Yavapai delegation, the Legislature should pass a bill calculated to do gross injustice to a large majority of the people, then the Governor would step in with his veto, and say: "Gentlemen, the passage of this bill is the result of 'getting even on the Yavapai delegation'" (as we are informed one of the members said to Governor McCormick in his office on Thursday last)—"not a *proper legislative proceeding*, and by no means a fair expression of the will of the people. I forbid it." Did His Excellency lack reasons for vetoing?—there is not in the community a child ten years old who could not give good ones. Did the delegation from Pima (gentlemen of whom we have not a harsh word to say) believe that the removal of the Capital would be justified by the people by their votes? They said they would not let the people have any voice in the matter. When the bill introduced by Mr. Rush, submitting the location of the Capital to a vote of the people, was before the House, how did the gentlemen from Pima vote?—to submit it to the highest tribunal known to the American people—themselves? *No sir!* They "had the thing dead," and by their votes said, "we will not submit it." This is no reason why his Excellency should veto the bill, for the Organic Act says "the Legislature and the Governor may locate," etc., etc. Why was the Governor given specially in this matter equal power with the Legislature? For the prevention of wrong; to guard the interests of the people of the whole Territory; to say, when informed by a legislator that he voted to get even on any delegation, "You shall not, sir, say that by any act of mine I assisted you to get even."

Good bye, Governor! Pack your trunk! Try Tucson; the climate may suit you better. You leave few friends, and, we are inclined to believe, have few where you are going. *

LETTER FROM HARDYVILLE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.

HARDYVILLE, Sept. 29, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER:—The army of the Colorado has at length taken the war path. Col. Price has determined if possible to make this campaign against the Wallapais an effectual silence of their war whoop; has waited until everything was in complete readiness, before moving. Evidently not believing in going off half cocked.

The first Grand Division of his army under command of Major Clendenin, one hundred strong, with pack train, moved out Friday, September, 27th; will follow the river 50 miles and then cross into the Sacramento Valley. The second Division, one hundred strong under Lieutenant Traverse, passed through Union Pass, Saturday, September 28th. Same day, third Division, under command of Lieutenant Wells, 50 strong, left the post and will cross into Sacramento Valley by Beale's Pass.

Head quarters will be at the Willows, where supplies have been lodged for a sixty days' campaign. The men and their steeds are in fine condition for the campaign, and every thing connected with it seems to be so well ordered, that it inspires the highest confidence in all, that this expedition will result in "reserving" on the most approved plan, the pesky Wallapai tribe. Col. Price is an earnest and active officer and with his efficient aids and co-workers, Major Clendenin, Lieutenants Traverse, Wells and Hessen, it will be strange if this expedition is barren of good results. Our worthy townsmen, Geo. Spear and Dan. O'Leary go as guides; better and more thorough mountaineers than whom. Kit Carson never was or will be.

Steamer Co-co-pah, Capt. Polhamus, arrived here, Friday, with large freight for government. Judge Cartter of the 2nd Judicial District was a passenger; has come here for the purpose of holding our October term of Court. A grand jury has been summoned.

Capt. Williams arrived to-day in improved health, and we also had the privilege of welcoming back our towsmen, (late guests of Prescott,) J. P. Bull and A. C. Haskill. They come a little browner done than when they left us, not much fatter. I guess you have not as plentiful supply of beans as Hardyville, yet they give a very glowing account of the sumptuous manner in which Prescott entertained them and declare that they had to leave Prescott to avoid getting the gout; say, that the next place to H——ville is P——cott; they made the whole town laugh at their description of the proceedings of the Third House, and made all the male population feel like striking out for Prescott by their romantic stories about the beautiful and fair at that (according to Bull) Heaven, but alas, we sigh and stay at home.

Will they move the capital? is the question that disturbs us most now. Is it possible that the Solons can be so unwise as to locate the capital at Tucson, a point so far south of the centre of the Territory, and which will be on the out-skirts of the heart and body of the population of the Territory inside of three years.

B. H. Paddock and Geo. Hearst, are slowly recovering from their wounds.

Weather pleasant, times dull, but a light ahead.

Yours, SIVAD.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

EDITOR OF THE MINER: As the final vote has been cast, and the Capital is now, or soon will be, considered on wheels, and turned loose to find its way to Tucson, there will be no harm in noticing a few facts connected with the whole transaction.

Early in the Summer of 1863, the Governor, Secretary and other Territorial officers arrived at or near the site of the present town of Prescott. This being a central location, and promising well for a lively mining town, it was soon decided to lay off and establish the town, and, further, to temporarily locate here the seat of government of Arizona. The Legislative Assembly met in September. Pima county was well represented; and, if I mistake not, the honor is due to the learned representatives from Pima of patching up the great and wonderful Howell Code. The originators had the name of being familiar with railroad matters, consequently the Code was adopted without question. The two branches also proceeded to enact some laws—and some laws they did not enact. They granted several valuable franchises, and transacted other important business, under the direction of the learned Legislators whose authority was then recognized.

In December, 1865, the Legislature again convened. At this session but two members appeared from Pima county—one member of the Council and one member of the House. At the first meeting of the Council the member from Pima resigned, leaving barely a quorum in that body. His excuse for resigning was, that Pima county did not wish to be represented. The member of the House from Pima, however, consented to act, and assist in patching up the Howell Code and enacting some important laws, provided that all or a majority of the members would consent to let the Capital question alone, and make no permanent location then. The fact was, Pima county was not fairly represented, as the census had not been fairly taken—so it was alleged. (A tribe of Indians had been discovered somewhere in the southwestern part of the county, that had not been represented; but prior to the next election a census would be taken, and they could be fairly represented, and thus a great advantage would be gained.) These points were all fully discussed by the members-elect from Yavapai county, and facts noted by members from the river counties. On the adjournment of the Legislature, all members present agreed that the Major had fully represented Pima county.

In October 1866, the Legislature again convened, but again Pima was not fully represented, and the members from that county who answered to their names were not firm, but *shaky*. However, all present seemed willing to go to work, and help patch up the Code, and try to make something out of it, if possible. But when the Capital question came up, Pima came forward and resigned; and so the question rested, to be renewed at this, the third and last time, in the Fourth Legislature. As the members gathered in on the first of September, we saw the point to be made; for champagne was ordered all around, and all took a *drink*.

On looking around, we see a full delegation from Pima; we see them a live set of men; we converse with them; we find them posted on all the news of the day, and finally learn that they are old politicians, and it is not difficult to discover what they meant by "take a drink." Soon we see them out one side with the river members, and by their gestures they must be in earnest, and talking upon some important subject.

The members from Yavapai applied to the river delegation for the support they had formerly received, but were shaken off with an indirect answer, and left to guess how the vote would go on the Capital question. As for the Pima delegation, it was now or never, as by the last census they did not count as many as they expected, while the other counties had increased and claimed one of their members of the Lower House. Indeed, the prospect is now that in another year Pima will lose at least one member from each House; therefore without the Capital they could not think of returning. They are well supplied with conveyances, and offer to convey the Territorial archives to Tucson free of charge.

As soon as the vote on the Capital bill in the Council on Saturday was announced, the members from Pima began to figure up their expenses to see how they stood. The House was still in session, and I am told that the result of the vote in the Council completely befogged matters then pending in the House, which adjourned to give the Tucsoners a chance to rejoice over their victory. Their first break was for the Governor's, to urge him to sign the bill at once; but I learn that His Excellency did not seem pleased with the demand, as he had not been consulted in the matter, and found fault with the hasty manner in which the thing had been hurried through. So the matter rests for further consideration.

It cannot be charged that the delegation from Yavapai county have acted with any unfairness in this matter, as they, with the member of the Council from Mohave and the member of the House from Yuma could have used the same argument as did the members from Pima at the two former sessions; that is, when the question came up they could have resigned, leaving either House without a quorum, and thus defeated the final passage of the bill. But instead of resorting to such questionable means to secure their end, they opposed the bill in a legitimate and parliamentary manner; offered a substitute, which was certainly fair and should have been acceptable, leaving the location of the Capital to a vote of the people at the next general election; and finally accepted defeat rather than abandon the post of duty.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

A CARD.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: The undersigned, members of both branches of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, desire to express our thanks to the citizens of Prescott and its vicinity, and especially to His Excellency Governor R. C. McCormick, General John I. Gregg and Colonel E. D. Baker, for the invitation extended to us, and for the comfortable conveyance furnished us, as also to Hon. E. J. Cook, representative from Prescott, and to Mr. Charles Borger, for their efforts to make pleasant an excursion to the ranch of Messrs. Bowers & Bros., some twenty miles distant, and to the mines and mills in that vicinity, and also to Messrs. Bowers & Bros. for their most hospitable entertainment, served by Mr. Willard Rice.

We would be unmindful of our duty, if we failed to return to the ladies and gentlemen of Prescott and vicinity our sincere acknowledgment of their compliments extended to us, in the satisfaction and enjoyment afforded us in attending the splendid Complimentary Ball on the evening of the 25th inst., with the hope that the recollection of our associations with the people of Prescott and vicinity may be as "sunny memories of pleasant lands."

Juo. T. Dare, Allen Cullumber, James S. Giles, P. Drachman, Royal J. Cutler, J. B. Allen, F. M. Hodges, M. M. Richardson, Chas. W. Lewis, N. S. Lewis, S. W. Chambers, J. H. Mathews, John A. Rush, Oliver Lindsey, M. R. Platt, John W. Simmons, D. S. Lount, Henry Jenkins, D. H. Stickney, Wm. H. Hardy, Alexander McKey, O. D. Gass.

ACTS APPROVED.

FOURTH LEGISLATURE.

We are indebted to Governor McCormick for the following list of the Acts, Memorials and Resolutions of the Fourth Legislature of Arizona, approved by him to this day:

An act to divorce James M. Williams from the bonds of matrimony contracted with Lydia E. Williams, late Lydia E. Francis.

An act to punish vagrants, vagabonds and suspicious persons.

An act to authorize the Sheriffs of the several counties to employ convicts at some kind of labor.

An act to punish and prevent the sale of liquors to Indians.

An act to provide for the segregation of mining claims.

An act to prevent the improper use of deadly weapons, and the indiscriminate use of fire-arms.

An act authorizing the Supervisors of Yavapai county to raise funds for the erection of a jail.

An act for the removal of the county seat of Pah-Ute county from Callville to St. Thomas.

An act to permit agricultural products raised on the Colorado river bottoms (west side) to be sold within the Territory of Arizona without payment of license.

Joint Resolution regarding the Territorial Library.

Memorial asking that the Governor of the Territory be authorized to raise a regiment of volunteer troops.

Memorial asking an increase in the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

Memorial asking a change in the Customs Revenue District of Arizona.

An act amendatory of chapter XX, Howell Code, Of Probate Courts.

An act amendatory of chapter XL, Howell Code, Of Notaries Public.

An act amendatory of an act concerning escheated estates, approved October 27, 1866.

An act to amend and re-enact chapter LII, Howell Code, Of the Incorporation of Villages.

An act amendatory of an act entitled an act amendatory of chapter XXXIII, Howell Code, Of Finance and Taxation, approved Dec. 30, 1865.

An act for the relief of the County Recorder of the county of Yavapai.

An act to permanently locate the Capital or Seat of Government of the Territory.

An act amendatory of chapter XLVIII, Howell Code, of Proceedings in Civil Cases.

An act to establish the terms of the Supreme Court and of the District Court of Yuma county.

An act concerning County Treasurers, County Collectors and Boards of Supervisors.

An act to amend section 26, chapter X, Howell Code, Of Crimes and Punishments.

Memorial asking that the Act of Congress, approved May 5, 1866, setting off to the State of Nevada a portion of the Territory of Arizona, be repealed.

COLORADO.

The Central City (Colorado) *Times* furnishes the following items of news:

The *News* says, "Our Fort Laramie correspondent writes us as follows: From Porter, Carter and others, just arrived from Phil Kearney, I learn the following particulars of the late Indian troubles at or near that post. On the second day of August, Mr. Porter's train, then hauling wood to the post, while in camp, six miles out from the fort, was attacked by indians in force, numbering 1,500. They ran off the cattle and then attacked the men, who resisted the attack, which was one of bravery for the Indians. They charged up within a few yards of the wagons, behind which the drivers and small escort had taken refuge. By a steady fire they held the Indians in check until they were reinforced by a company of soldiers from the fort. Upon their arrival the Indians made a hasty retreat, carrying with them their dead and wounded, save five who were so near the wagons, behind which the bull-whackers and small escort were stationed, that they thought a second approach unhealthy. Lieutenant Geness and five soldiers were killed, and two wounded. More serious trouble is apprehended this fall, and unless a more rigid policy is adopted, our extreme frontier posts must suffer."

FEARFUL ACCIDENT TO MINERS.—It is our melancholy duty to record a fearful accident which occurred yesterday afternoon, by which two young miners, James Kindell, son of a well known miner, and John H. Pierce, lost their lives. They were employed by Mr. Whiteman and others to run an open drift, on the Keno lode, at the back of the foundry on Eureka street. The young men were remarkable for their industry and steadiness, and not being home at about ten o'clock last night caused some uneasiness in the mind of the elder Mr. Kindell, who commenced making inquiries in regard to them. Upon going up to the lode, it became evident that there had been a "cave in," when after some digging, both the young men were discovered stiff in death, with but a few inches of dirt over the head of Kindell, though Pierce was buried deeper.

A GREAT SUCCESS.—The first clean up of the California reduction works, yesterday, was highly satisfactory. For some weeks the public have been anxious to hear the results of, what to them at large seemed an experiment. This week, fifteen tons of second class ore was run, from the Smith & Parmalee claim on the Gregory, and the bar as stamped gives the following result: gold, $844 54; silver, $6 62—total, $851 16, or nearly $57 per ton. The assay was $69 per ton, so that the precious metals saved were to the value of 83 per cent of the contents of the ore as shown by assay.

The run of the ores—first and second qualities combined—was less than ten dollars, by a stamp mill.

LAPORTE, COL.—Coal has been discovered within fifteen miles of this place, directly on the line of the Denver branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. H. Conley, who owns the claim, had about one hundred bushels tested here yesterday by blacksmiths, who pronounce it as good a quality as they need. The vein is from 30 to 35 inches thick. The sample tested was taken out only twenty feet below the surface. The discovery causes considerable excitement.

MR. RAYNOR has commenced clearing out the rubbish from the discovery claim on the Bates lode, the one recently leased by him of Mr. H. P. Cowenhoven. It will require some length of time to remove the debris, and put the shafts and drifts in proper shape for a further prosecution of work.

MR. SENCENDERFER has commenced the grading of a new mill site, at the mouth of Missouri gulch, on North Clear Creek, preparatory to the erection of reduction works on an extensive scale. He has not come to any conclusion, as yet, which process he will adopt. Probably the California process.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUSTICE'S SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court, Prescott township, in and for the county of Yavapai.

In the name of the Territory of Arizona to Peter Melchior send greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office, in the town of Prescott, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but, if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days, and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, to answer unto the complaint of James Grant filed in my office on the 1st day of October, 1867, against you in which he alleges a balance due him of thirty-three ($33 20-100) dollars and twenty cents, for goods, wares and merchandise, delivered to you at your own special instance and request. If you fail to appear and answer judgment will be taken against you for the above amount, together with costs and charges.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said county, greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 1st day of October, A. D. 1867.

G. W. BARNARD,
Justice of the Peace.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Paris & Wilson, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

All debts due the firm must be paid to S. B. Paris.

PARIS & WILSON.

Burke's Station, Sept. 1, 1867. 3t.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Higby & Farrington is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm will be paid to R. E Farrington, and all debts contracted by the firm up to this date are assumed by R. E. Farrington.

C. C. HIGBY,
R E. FARRINGTON.

Prescott, Sept. 14, 1867.

JAMES GRANT,

MONTEZUMA-ST. COR. CARLETON,

Prescott, Arizona.

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA, AND IS SELLING FOR CASH,

A large and valuable

ADDITION TO HIS STOCK

OF GOODS—INCLUDING

Flour, Bacon, Lard,

PICKELS, CRACKERS,

BUTTER, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR

DRIED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT,

MEAT, FISH, and VEGETABLES.

Soap, Coal Oil, Candles, and a general assortment of

Groceries & Provisions

HARDWARE.

Also—A choice supply of HARDWARE, Miners' and Joiners' TOOLS—Cooking STOVES—LAMPS—POWDER, Shot, Lead, Fuse—and

TOBACCO OF ALL KINDS.

Vouchers Bought,

AND

SIGHT DRAFTS,

Upon SAN FRANCISCO, issued.

Prescott, July 1, 1867. 14-tf

MANUEL RAVENA

HAS OPENED HIS

NEW BRICK STORE,

On Goodwin-St.—near Montezuma,

PRESCOTT,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

HE invites attention to his unusually large and choice assortment of

Groceries, Clothing, Liquors, Tobacco,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

All of which he offers AT FAIR RATES

FOR CASH.

PRESCOTT, Aug. 10, 1867. 16-6m

Quartz Mountain SAW MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:

For good merchantable lumber, $60 per M.
Second quality, $30 per M.
Clear lumber, $100 per M.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. G. NOYES, Agent.

Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

E. DARLING,

Pioneer

DRUG STORE,

PRESCOTT, A. T.

Arizona Miner.

INDIAN FAILURES.

Everything connected with the Indian business of the country seems to be a failure, except massacres by Indians. They flourish "like a green bay tree," and fill the land with their beauties. The shrieks of unfortunate women and children, while being tomahawked scalped or disemboweled on the Plains, nightly rend the air; yet nothing is done to put an end to the outrages. Sherman, who rode "from Atlanta to the sea," has proved a big failure as an Indian fighter. Several months ago, he made a trip through the borders of the Indian country, and positively announced that there was no danger to be apprehended from the Indians; that all the stories of Indian outrages are false; that there was no cause to fear anything from the Indians, and that, in effect, but few troops were needed to protect the routes of travel, etc. Government, and the people not threatened by the Indians, listened to Sherman's oracular sayings, and acted accordingly. The result is before us. Not only are white travelers and settlers being remorselessly slaughtered and their dead bodies shockingly outraged every day, but the Indians have stopped telegraphic cammunication almost entirely, intercepted the mails and captured railroad trains; they have also endangered the very existence of General Sherman's troops. It cannot be denied that Sherman's management of Indian affairs has resulted in the greatest failure of the day. His pompous assertions at the outset have been falsified by events, and the Indians have constantly grown in strength in spite of him. These things happened partly because he was too wise in his own conceit, and therefore above listening to those who knew more of Indian fighting than he did, and partly because he has persisted in fighting the Indians on moral suasion principles, rather than according to the only system they can comprehend, that of destructive force. He has shown himself to be more of a missionary thon a soldier in the last Indian campaign, and has consequently relied for success more upon talking than fighting. The amount of it is, Government made a mistake in allotting Sherman to the Western District. Sheridan should have been there, and Sherman in Louisiana. The former knows how to fight Indians, while Sherman does not. But even Sherman's failures in Indian fighting do not do away with the fact that our whole Indian policy is wrong, We should cease to bestow Indian annuities, to make presents, to recognize Indian nations and tribes. We should give the Indians to understand that they must respect life and property everywhere, or else suffer the most serious consequences. A war of extermination against the Indians would be better for all, than the merciless and continuous butcheries that have been going on.—*San Francisco Call.*

IMPORTANT LAND OFFICE DECISION CONCERNING MINES.

Jos. S. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, issues an official document giving a construction of the Act of Congress regulating claims to mines, etc., approved July 26, 1866, in regard to the number of persons required to constitute an "association," which, by the terms of the fourth section of the Act aforesaid, is authorized to take in any one claim not more than 3,000 feet. He says:

You further add, that it is contended by some, that to allow two or more persons forming an association to appropriate 3,000 feet, while one individual can take only 200 feet, two persons 400 feet, if singly, would violate the sense of the law; and, in order to approximate the intention of the Act of Congress, it would seem that it would require, say fourteen persons, to form an association mentioned in the law, by application.

In reply, I have to say that the second proviso of the fourth section of the law is too positive and explicit, admitting, in the opinion of this office, of no application as to the number of persons required to constitute an association, for that it directs that after the passage of the Act of Congress, to wit: July 2d, 1866, "no person may make more than one location on the same lode, and not more than three thousand feet shall be taken in any one claim by any association of persons."

Any association of persons comprehends two or more individuals; and although two persons get three thousand feet, if located by them since the passage of the law of Congress, on one lode, they do not receive any benefit for the discovery of the lode, while a single locator is allowed by law two hundred feet, with an additional claim for discovery, together with a quantity of surface for the convenient working of the claim, as fixed by local rules, which latter benefit is not derived by the association of persons. Persons who think themselves aggrieved by the statutory discrimination in favor of associations, are not precluded by the law of Congress from forming themselves into any associations and reaping the advantage conferred on the same over that bestowed on single locators.

CHEYENNE.—This is the name of a new "city" which the speculators have located near the Rocky mountains, on the supposed line of the Union Pacific Railroad. It is described as located on a sterile plain, apparently at as great an altitude as Black Hawk, with no farming or timber land within forty or fifty miles of the proposed site. The land is held by the railroad company, military officers and railroad engineers, and lots are held at "killing" prices. Nearly two hundred people are camped there, also two or three companies of soldiers. Nothing, apparently, has been done toward building quarters for a military post. The location is on a branch of Crow Creek, a stream about ten feet wide, and a foot and a half in depth. Many people, and trains loaded with lumber, vegetables and goods of various kinds, are on their way out to this unknown town.—*Exchange.*

NEW DESULPHURIZING PROCESS.—The Nevada (Cal.) *Transcript* says: W. R. Oliver of Forest Hill is in this city, introducing a process for desulphurization, for which he claims almost magic powers. He says he can work a ton of the most refractory sulphurets in from one and a-half to two hours, extracting in that time all the precious metals. His process has been used in several of the cement mills in Little York township. He has sold 453 receipts, and claims that he can satisfy any man of the efficacy of his method. If it does what he claims for it, it should be possessed by every miner.

A ROBBER.—Prentice says; We heard Thad. Stevens say at Lancaster some years ago that his neighbor, Mr. Buchanan, had all the worst qualities of the devil. We suspect that Thad. has been robbing his neighbors.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has been scolding his Bishops for drunkenness.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION WAGON FACTORY

Persons interested in Arizona mines can have all kinds of Machinery repaired at this Factory.

Wagon Making, Blacksmithing,

—AND—

Turning in Wood AND IRON

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ All work done in this establishment is warranted, and our advantages are such that we can execute work with dispatch.

24tf. BANNING & CO.
Wilmington, Dec. 1866.

The Exchange,

SAN BERNARDINO.

Geo. Edward Moore,

Wholesale and retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,
Spirits, Cigars, Liqueurs, English Ale and Porter.—Also
Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
☞ Agent for TOMLINSON & CO. 5-tf

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

LOS ANGELES, Cal.

DR. V. GELCICH, late Hospital Physician and Surgeon of the U. S. Army, at Drum Barracks, Wilmington, and present Physician and Surgeon to the County Hospital, has the honor to inform the public that he has recently established, in the city of Los Angeles, an Institute under the above title. It is situated on the south east side of the Plaza. The building has rooms sufficient to accommodate twelve resident patients and the capacity can be extended as necessity may require. The patients will receive the utmost skill, care and attention to comfort. Proper assistants are employed, and a cook specially engaged to supply the patients with the best of everything according to the treatment and diet prescribed.

Attached to the Institute is a Drug Store, which is supplied with a full assortment of Medicines, &c. The charge for board, lodging and medical attendance is $3 50 per diem. Where consultations and operations may be necessary, an extra charge will be made, according to agreement.

In the Institute is also a commodious Bath-room for the use of patients, for cold and warm water, shower, steam and medicated baths.

V. GELCICH, M. D.
Los Angeles, Aug. 1867. 17

Tully & Ochoa,

WHOLSALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

West side Main-st.—opposite Bank Exchange
TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE now on hand a large and well selected stock of
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods—Groceries and Provisions—Hardware, Crockery, &c.
Cheap for CASH—Call and examine their stock.

Assay Office,

LOS ANGELES CITY.

THE undersigned have the honor to announce to the public, and Miners especially, that they have established

A LABORATORY,

For the Assay and Analysis of all descriptions of Ores, Earths, &c.

No expense has been spared to furnish all necessary apparatus, furnaces, &c. &c. A true, full, and correct return will be made as early as practicable.

TERMS—For simple Assay, $5—For Analysis, $10.

V. GELCICH, M. D.
CHAS. POTTER,
Practical Chemists and Assayers.

Between Wilmington and San Francisco.

THE California, Oregon and Mexico Steam Ship Company's Steamship

PACIFIC.

CHAS. THORNE, Commander,
Will make Regular Trips—Leaving as follows:

1867.	San Francisco.	San Diego.	San Pedro
August	1	4	5
August	13	—	16
August	23	—	26
September	3	6	7

Holladay & Benham,
June 15 AGENTS.

J. W. JONES,

—DEALER IN—
CHOICE LIQUORS,
WINES,
CIGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
ARIZONA CITY. 1tf

C. G. HOOKER. I. H. CORY. J. D. HOOKER

HOOKER & CO.

DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, COAL, MATALS, ETC.,
NOS. 119 AND 118 CALIFORNIA ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

The Cash Principle

ESTBLISHED AT LAST.
AT
M. KELLER'S

STORE AND WINE CELLARS, Alameda Street.

THE undersigned, being now permanently located in San Francisco, for the sale of the unrivalled

Wines and Brandy

from his "Rising Sun" and "Los Angeles" Vineyards, as well as for the transaction of a GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

begs to call public attention to the fact, that he has established the CASH PRINCIPLE in his store at Los Angeles, where he proposes to sell all merchandize in his line at the smallest advance on San Francisco prices, to cover transportation and commission; or, will purchase and forward for others, at a commission of 5 per cent. as advantageously as he could for himself.

He is also prepared to make liberal Cash advances on consignments of Hides, Wool, and other native produce to his care, and guarantees that his sales will show the best market rates.

On Sale—for Cash or its equivalent—
GROCERIES, Choice LIQUORS, Dry Goods, Clothing, Lumber, Window Blinds, Sash, Shingles, Iron Hoops, Nails, Rivets, &c.

N. B.—Native Wines and Brandies put up in packages to suit purchasers.
PURE WHITE WINE VINEGAR, &c.
M. KELLER.
Los Angeles, Aug. 1867. 16

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Corner Montgomery and Bush Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

This house possesses all the requirements of a first-class hotel, its spacious reading room, with a large mineral cabinet, and extensive collections of specimens from the different mining regions of the Pacific coast—Branch Telegraph Office connecting with lines throughout the country—and news stand—all contributing to make it the headquarters and home for the Californian business man and tourist.

The Table of this House shall not be excelled by any. Board, three dollars per day.

LEWIS LELAND & CO.,
6tf Proprietors.

H. W. HELLMAN,

HAVING returned from San Francisco, with a complete
NEW STOCK OF GOODS
in his line of business—has just opened them in the store formerly occupied by Hellman & Co
NO. 2, TEMPLE'S BLOCK,
MAIN-STREET,
LOS ANGELES,
Opposite Commercial Street,
which he is prepared to sell at the lowest CASH PRICES.
—DEALER IN—
Cigars, Tobacco, stationery, Jewelry, School Books, Fancy Goods, Toys, Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, hoe-Findings, Wall Paper Window Glass, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Mouldings, Hardware, Paints, OIL,
Vienna Matches, Pipes, Playing Cards, Pocket and Table CUTLERY, Perfumery, Yankee Notions, Musical Instruments, Combs and Brushes.
☞ SCHOOL BOOKS—at San Francisco prices.
☞ The latest Newspapers and Magazines always on hand.—Also, constantly receiving,
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.
Aug. 1867. 16

Johnson & Koch

JOHNSON'S BUILDINGS—SANTA FE, N. M.

HAVING received our first train, we are now expecting our second train of Merchandize and will offer a splendid assortment of GOODS, to our customers, which were carefully selected for this market, and which we are determined
TO SELL CHEAP.
Thankful for the liberal patronage always heretofore extended the former House, we hope to meet a continuance in the future.
JOHNSON & KOCH.
Santa Fe, N. M., 1867. 18

THE CELEBRATED
Self Generating Gas Lamp.

THIS extraordinary Lamp produces its own Gas by the vaporization of Petroleum Naptha, or Benzine. It emits neither smoke nor smell, and burns with a pure white flame, equal in intensity to an ordinary gas burner, and at an expense of from one to three cents per hour only, according to the quantity of light required. It is peculiarly adapted for mining purposes, also for stores, factories, billiard rooms, and in fact for all purposes where regular gas is not available, and for which it is an admirable substitute. As an out-door light it stands unrivalled, burning with undiminished brilliancy in a strong wind.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Charge the reservoir with the prepared fluid, or with Benzine, from half to three-fourths full—allow a portion to run through into the cup—then turn off the tap, and ignite the fluid which will heat the burner sufficiently to generate the gas, which will be seen issuing from the top. The tap must now be turned on, and a steady light will be maintained till the whole of the contents of the reservoir is consumed.

A small needle, bent at the point and fixed in a holder, may be occasionally required to clear the minute hole through which the gas issues, and the regulating screw at the bottom turned a little back—but care must be taken not to force the screw too high, and it should never be used to extinguish the light; by turning the tap off, it will gradually go out.

When necessary to renew the cotton which is placed in the lower pipe to prevent the too rapid flow of the fluid, the Lamp should be placed in a vice and the burner screwed off. The burnt cotton must then be entirely withdrawn, and a fresh piece of stout cotton rag, one inch wide and four or five inches long, should be doubled over a piece of wire, and inserted into the pipe—the ends cut short off, the burner screwed on with a little white lead, and the Lamp is ready for use.

Manufactured solely by
JOHN J. HUCKS,
Original Proprietor. Factory, NORTH BEACH, SAN FRANCISCO,
And for sale by his agents, in every city and town throughout the United States.
July 1 3-m

CALIFORNIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coast Line Daily Stage.

Arrangement for 1867.

From Los Angeles to San Francisco—In 4 Horse Stages.

THE Stages of the Coast Line, San Juan, and Los Angeles Stage Company, via San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, San Louis Obispo and Paso de Robles', Hot Springs.
Leaves Los Angeles daily, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
W. E. LOVETT & CO.
Proprietors.
WM. BUCKLEY,
General Superintendent.
OFFICE—Bella Union Hotel, Los Angeles.

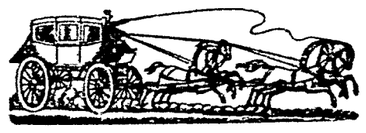
GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, and Maricôpa Wells, Arizona.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And general dealers in

Groceries and Provisions,
LIQUORS,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
Hardware,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE
3tf



United States Mail Line from
LOS ANGELES TO TUCSON,
BY WAY OF
San Bernardino and Fort Yuma.

Leave Los Angeles every Monday, at 7 a. m—connecting at San Bernardino with the Fort Yuma and Tucson Mail Line.

Through passage can be secured by applying in Los Angeles, to
TOMLINSON & CO.
Proprietors,
Or to
O. M. WOZENCRAFT,
Agent, San Bernardino
Los Angeles, Aug. 1867. 17

Southern Dispatch Line

[Established in 1861.]

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO WILMINGTON, SAN PEDRO AND SAN DIEGO

SAILING every ten days, taking freight and passengers at the most reasonable rates—to which every care and attention will be given.

Insurance at the lowest rates.

The following first class Clippers will run regular:
BRIG CURLEW, Capt. W. H. Morton.
BRIG MERCHANTMAN, Capt. T. J. Knipe.
SCHR. SARAH, Capt. J. S. Garcia.

For freight or passage apply to
N. PIERCE,
Southern Packet Office, 610 Front street, Rooms Nos. 5 & 6, up stairs
REFERENCES—Messrs. Banning & Co., Wilmington and Los Angeles—Messrs. Tomlinson & Co., San Pedro and Los Angeles.
August, 1866. 18

BELLA UNION HOTEL, LOS ANGELES.

JOHN KING & CO. PROPRIETORS,

WISH to assure their friends and the travelling public that they are still keeping the BELLA UNION what it always has been,
THE BEST HOTEL IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Families can be accommodated with large, airy rooms, or suits of rooms, well furnished.

☞ The bills of fare shall be inferior to none in the State.

All the Stages to and from Los Angeles, arrive at and depart from this Hotel.

The Bar and Billiard Saloons shall receive the most strict attention, and the patrons will find that this House is carried on a first class Hotel. Los Angeles, Aug. 1867. 16

REVERE HOUSE,

2d South street, Salt Lake City, U. T.

G. D. JENKS & CO.

INFORM the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, as well as the Travelling Public, that they have opened this FIRST CLASS HOUSE which is newly furnished in a style equal to the Hotels in the East, and superior to any in this city.

The table will be supplied with the choicest Viands. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests au-16

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Vulcan Iron works Company.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1850.]

First, Natoma, Fremont and Beale Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Iron Founders, Steam Engine and Quartz Mill
BUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND Workers in Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper.

THESE Works have lately been increased by the addition of new Shops on Fremont Street, doubling the capacity of the original establishment. Their facilities for turning out machinery promptly and efficiently are now unequalled in the State.

The Company are prepared to execute orders for all classes of Machinery and Boiler work, such as Mining Machinery, Railroad Machinery, Flouring Mills, Quartz Mills, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Housings and Irons; and Manufacturing Machinery of every kind.

They have also a large assortment of Patterns for Pumping and Hoisting Machinery, Gearing, Pullies, Water Mill Irons, Hydraulic and Screw Presses, Retorts, Furnaces, Grate Bars, Ornamental Fence Posts, House Fronts, Stove Ranges, etc., etc.

Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of the best hard iron. Quartz Screens of Russia Iron, punched to order. Aug-16

BLASTING POWDER.

PRICE $3 PER KEG.

ALSO—SPORTING, CANNON, AND MUSKET POWDER, of superir quality. FUSE and SHOT always on hand and for sale at the Office of the

California Powder Works,

No. 318 California-Street, San Francisco, Cal.
JOHN F. LOUSE,
Secretary.

HAZARD'S GUNPOWDER.

Mining and Blasting Powder, $3 per Keg.

SPORTING POWDER,

AT REDUCED PRICES ALSO.

THE Hazard Powder Company's Powder has no superior.—For sale by
EDWARD H. PARKER,
224 California-Street—San Francisco,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
Aug., 1867. 18

International Hotel,

JACKSON-STREET—between Montgomery and Kearney,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THIS Old Established House is in perfect order for the accommodation of guests. Persons seeking comfort and economy will find this the best Hotel in the city to stop at. The beds are new and in good order, and the Rooms well ventilated. The Table will always be supplied with the best in the market.

Prices varying from $1 50 to $2 per day for Board and Room. Fine Bath House and Barber shop attached to the House.

F. E. WEYGANT, Proprietor
August, 1867. 18

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

SANSOME STREET,
Corner of HALLECK, SAN FRANCISCO.

"THE EXCHANGE"

Is a GOOD FAMILY HOTEL, containing TWO HUNDRED FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, extending from Halleck to Sacramento streets, and is FIRE-PROOF. LADIES' ENTRANCE—Corner Sansome and Halleck Streets. Prices low to suit the times.
24tf3 T. SARGENT, Proprietor.

Wm. Coleman & Co

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Agents of Coleman's California Line of

CLIPPER SHIPS.

NEW-YORK—No. 117 Front Street.
SAN FRANCISCO—Cor. California & Front St.
August, 1867. 18

Quartz Machinery.

HANSCOM & CO.
Ætna Iron Works,
South East corner Fremont and Tehama Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
Manufacture superior Mills and Machinery for gold and silver mining. Aug-16

I. H. Levy and Co.
Main-Street, San Bernardino, Cal.
Dealers in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES—Iron, Hardware—Crockery—Groceries and Liquors—and a
Great variety of General MERCHANDIZE.
Mar9-5-tf

O. S. M. CONE. J. M. FISK. R. GIRD.
R. GIRD & CO.
REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE BROKERS, Collectors, and General Employment Agency,
No. 9 Post, and No. 608 Market Street, Room 2, SAN FRANCISCO.
Real Estate bought or sold on commission—Loans negotiated—Ranches, city Lots, Houses and Stores to rent or lease—Rents collected, etc
F23-4-tf.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEM

ALBURQUERQ HOTEL,

JOHN E. MURPH
PROPRIETOR.
South West corner of the P
ALBURQUERQUE—New Mex

Alburquerque an SANTA FE.

OPPOSITION LINE.
REDUCTION IN FARE AND FREIGHT.

I WILL run a coach from Santa Fe, turn, every four days, from this am not proprietor of a two-mule passengers will be bowled over the large, commodious coach, with four imals attached, in good time, and on the road except for the passengers.

Jack Collins and George Marshall, ployes of the Kansas City and Santa Fe will engineer the arrangement, under rection of Jose Guiterres, general godones. M. A. Upson, querque, N. M.
FRANCISCO PEREA,
Proprie

SPIEGELBERG BR

Importers & Wholesale Deale
MERCHANDIZE,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,

KEEP constantly on hand a large ment of
Staple and Fancy DRY Clothing, Boots and Hats, Groceries, Li
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

W. T. STRACHAN & CO.

SUTLERS & General Deale
South West side of the Plaza,
ALBURQUERQUE, NEW MEXI
Will sell all kinds of
Merchandize,
as low as they can be purchased in the ritory.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE
American Journal of
VOLUME IV, Commencing Jul

IN consequence of the remarkable that has attended this Journal, prietors feel warranted in increasing to
SIXTEEN LARGE PAGES,
thus making it the largest and mo hensive Mining Journal on this representing the Gold, Silver, Lead, Coal, Slate, Oil, and in fact all eral interests of America, containing ful engravings, illustrating the latest ments in milling, mining and metal machinery.

The Journal has won the encomiums press of the entire country and Europe, numbers among its contributors more ent scientific men than any other in America.

The reports of the markets in stocks als, minerals and ores, carefully weekly, are an important feature of the nal.

Subscription $4 per year; for six $2 25, in advance. Specimen copies Address
WESTERN & COMPANY,
Publishers, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

JOSEPH GILLOT

STEEL PENS
Of the old standard quality.
Trade mark—"Joseph Gillott, descriptive name and designating
New series—good and cheap, from
Trade mark—"Joseph Gillott, designating numbers.
For sale by JOSEPH GILLOTT & SON, 91 John Street—New York.
HENRY OWEN, Sole Agent.

BANNING & COMPANY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
Wilmington, Los Angeles and

H. NEWMARK & C

Wholesale dealers in
HARDWARE, GROCERIES and PROVI
ARCADIA BLOCK, Nos. 3
Los Angeles, February, 1866.

F. C. BELDE

WINE AND TEA MERCHANT, and
DEPOT,
612 Sacramento Street, two doors west of gomery, north side,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. IV. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1867. NO. 25.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year, $7.00 One copy, six months, $4.00. One copy, three months, $2.50.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Half square, one time, $2.00; each additional time, $1.50.

One square, one time, $3.00; each additional time, $2.00.

Each additional half square and square, same rate.

Advertisements measuring over one-half square will be counted and charged one square.

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.

Terms, Invariably in advance.

JOHN H. MARION, BENJ. H. WEAVER,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Agents for the Miner.

The following persons are authorized to receive payment for subscription and advertising: Wickenburg, A. H. Peoples. Walnut Grove, Allen Cullumber. Skull Valley, J. H. Mathews. Rio Verde, Jos. Melvin. Agua Frio, J. P. Osborn. Bowers Ranch, M. K. Lerty, Big Bug, J. Thomas Walker's, D. R. Poland. Upper Hassayampa, Jas. A. Anderson. Postle's, J. Brown. Tucson, J. B. Allen. Agua Caliente, K. S. Woolsey. La Paz, D. King. Hardyville, J. P. Bull. Arizona City, Geo. Martin. Fort McDowell, P. McCannon.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Wasnington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence upon all subjects of a public nature, which may be of interest to our readers will at all times, when furnished, be published in the MINER, but we wish it distinctly understood that we will not be accountable with our life, our property etc., for their contents. We expect to have our hands full in settling our own troubles, and being too poor to engage a fighting editor, intend to fix up our own business with "jaw-bone." Sabe, John?

Officers of the Territory.

FEDERAL.

Governor.—Richard C. McCormick. *Secretary.* James P. T. Carter. *Assistant Secretary.*—Henry W. Fleury. *Chief Justice.*—William F. Turner. *Associate do.*—Henry T. Backus, Harleigh H. Carter. *Surveyor General.*—Laurens Upson. *Marshall.*—Edward Phelps. *Supt. Indian Affairs.*—George W. Dent. *District Attorney.*—Vacant. *Assessor of Internal Revenue.*—Henry A. Bigelow. *Collector.*—Levi Bashford.

TERRITORIAL.

Auditor.—James Grant. *Treasurer.*—John T. Alsap. *Adjutant General.*—William H. Garvin. *Delegate in Congress.*—Coles Bashford. *Probate Judges. Pima Co.*—Sidney R. Deloug. *Yuma Co.*—Joseph B. Tuttle. *Mohave Co.*—William L. Haskell. *Pah-Ute Co.*—David M. Thomas. *Yavapai Co.*—Hezekiah Brooks.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

SAMUEL E. BLAIR,
Justice of the Peace, Office—Montezuma street, Prescott. v4n25

G. W. BARNARD,
Justice of the Peace, Office—Granite street, Prescott. v4n25.

JNO. HOWARD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Prescott.

HENRY JENKINS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
TUBAC, A. T.

M. R. PLATT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law—Pine-St.
TUCSON, A. T.

J. P. HARGRAVE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Cortez-St. Third house south of the Plaza,
PRESCOTT, A. T. 7

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Court House Building—TUCSON, A. T.

HENRY W. FLEURY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY

WM. J. BERRY,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, and Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California.
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

E. DARLING,
Pioneer
DRUG STORE,
PRESCOTT, A. T.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF ARIZONA—1867.

ADOPTED BY THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

AN ACT

To Amend and Re-enact Chapter Fifty-two, Howell Code, "Of the Incorporation of Villages."

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. Chapter Fifty-two Howell Code is hereby amended and re-enacted to read as follows:

SEC. 2. Any territory not included in any incorporated village which shall contain a resident population of not less than three hundred persons; or any territory not so included, which shall contain within its boundaries an extent of not more than two square miles, containing a resident population at the rate of not less than three hundred persons to each square mile or territory included within such boundaries, may be incorporated as a village under the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 3. Any number of legal voters not less than fifteen, residing within such territory may make application for the incorporation of such village to the Board of County Supervisors of the county in which such Territory or the larger part thereof, may be situated, at any regular session of such Board.

SEC. 4. Such application shall be based on the last census of the resident population of such territory, taken by the Sheriff of the county in which such territory may be located.

SEC. 5. Such application shall be by petition, subscribed by the applicants who shall be residents of such territory, describing such territory and setting forth the number of persons residing therein according to such census; such census and the affidavit verrifying the same and a copy of the notice herein required, with an affidavit of posting or publishing the same as aforesaid, shall be annexed to such petition; and it shall be presented at the time specified in such notice or as soon thereafter as the applicants can be conveniently heard in respect thereto.

SEC. 6. The Board of County Supervisors shall hear all the parties interested therein, who shall appear and ask to be heard; it may adjourn the hearing from time to time: it may direct that a new census shall be taken; and appoint a person or persons to take the same; and said Board may refer any question that may arise in respect to such application to three disinterested commissioners appointed by such Board who shall examine and report thereon.

SEC. 7. If such Board after hearing the parties, shall be satisfied that all the requirements of this chapter in respect to such application have been complied with and that such territory contains the population required by this chapter, it shall make an order declaring that such territory shall be an incorporated village, by the name specified in such application, or by such other name as to such Board shall seem proper; and such Board shall in such order appoint three inspectors of election to hold the first election required by this chapter; said Board shall also appoint the time and place of holding the said first election.

SEC. 8. The inspectors so appointed shall immediately give notice of the time and place of holding such election, and the officers to be elected at such election, by posting up written notices thereof in at least three public places in such territory, at least three weeks previous to the day appointed for holding the same or by publishing the same in some newspaper printed in such territory for three successive weeks immediately preceding the time aforesaid. At such election the polls shall be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall close at four o'clock in the afternoon.

SEC. 9. Such inspectors shall preside and act as inspectors at such meeting: the Mayor and Councilmen or any three of them may preside at every subsequent election; the Recorder of said village may be clerk thereof and all the laws of this Territory in relation to the election and canvass of votes certifying the election of officers and notifying them of their election, shall apply to such first election and to all subsequent elections of officers in such village, so far as the same may be applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 10. Every elector residing in such territory and qualified to vote at a general election, may vote at all elections in said village.

SEC. 11. The inspectors at such first election and at all subsequent elections, shall canvass the votes given thereat, shall openly declare the result, and shall make and subscribe a certificate of such canvass, which shall show the whole number of votes given, the number given for each person voted for, and the office for which he shall have been voted for; which certificate shall be recorded in the records of said village.

SEC. 12. No person not an elector shall be eligible to any office under the provisions of this chapter, and the persons eligible and having the greatest number of votes at any election herein provided for, shall be declared elected: and if two or more shall have an equal and the greatest number of votes, the officers presiding at such election shall forthwith determine by lot which shall be deemed elected.

SEC. 13. Every person elected at any election under the provisions of this chapter and whose name is entered on the poll lists as a voter thereat, shall be deemed notified of his election; and every person so elected whose name shall not be so entered, shall be notified of his election within ten days thereafter; and if elected at such first election such notice shall be given by the inspectors presiding thereat: and if elected at any subsequent election he shall be notified by the Recorder of such village.

SEC. 14. The municipal authorities of such village shall be a Mayor and four Councilmen who shall together form a Common Council—one Marshal who shall also be Street Commissioner, one Assessor, one Treasurer, one Recorder, and one Pound Master.

SEC. 15. Election for officers (except at the first election) shall be held on the first Tuesday of July in each year, at such place as shall be designated by the Council.

SEC. 16. The Mayor first elected shall hold his office for one year from the first Tuesday in July following his election, and the subsequent term of office of the Mayor shall be two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

Of the four Councilmen first elected, two shall hold office until the first Tuesday in July following their election, and two until one year from the first Tuesday in July following their election. And the said Councilmen shall at the first meeting of the Council subsequent to their election decide among themselves by lot, which of their number shall hold office for the long term and which for the short term.

The Marshal, Assessor, Treasurer, Recorder, and Pound Master, who shall be first elected, shall each hold office for one year from the first Tuesday in July following their election. And elections for each of said officers (excepting the Recorder) shall be held annually thereafter *Provided* that the term of office of all officers herein mentioned, shall continue, until their successors are elected, and qualified.

SEC. 17. Every officer elected in such village shall, within ten days after he shall be notified of his election, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law, before any person authorized to administer oaths, and file the same with the Recorder of such village.

SEC. 18. The Council may order a special election to fill any vacancy that may occur in any of the offices mentioned in this chapter; but no special election shall be held until at least ten days notice shall have been given of the time and place of holding the same, as herein provided.

SEC. 19. It shall be the duty of the Recorder of said village to give at least ten days notice in writing, by posting the same in at least three public places in said village, of the time and place of holding all elections.

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to preside at all meetings of the electors, and of the Council, and the Recorder, who shall be ex officio Clerk of the Council, shall keep in a journal an accurate record of all its proceedings, by-laws, acts and orders, which shall be fully indexed, and open to the inspection of the electors of such village.

SEC. 21. The Mayor and Council of such village, when organized as hereinbefore provided, shall be a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, to be known by the name designated as aforesaid, and by that name shall be known in law, and shall be capable of suing and being sued, of pleading and being impleaded in all Courts and places, and may have a common seal, and may alter and change the same at pleasure, and may purchase, hold and convey real and personal estates, for the use of such corporation.

SEC. 22. The Council shall have power to raise by general tax levied upon the taxable property, liable to be assessed in such village not exceeding one per cent in any one year, for the following purposes:

1. For paying the expenses of procuring such village to be incorporated.

2. For making and maintaining such public wells, cisterns and other reservoirs of water, and for procuring the necessary fixtures therefor as may be deemed necessary.

3. For procuring the necessary ground and erecting a pound for the use of such village and for keeping the same in repair.

4. For purchasing fencing ornamenting and improving ground for a cemetry or burial place.

5. For laying out opening improving and making the highways streets lanes and alleys in such village.

6. For making and repairing side and cross walks and improving the public grounds.

7. For incidental expenses.

SEC. 23. All taxes raised in such village shall be assessed and collected in conformity, so far as practicable, with the provisions of law in respect to the assessment and collection of taxes by the Board of County Commissioners.

SEC. 24. Treasurer and Marshal of such village shall respectively, before they enter upon the exercise of the duties of their respective offices give such security for the faithful discharge of the trusts reposed in them, as the President and Trustees may direct and require.

SEC. 25. The Council shall have power to appoint all other officers necessary under the provisions of this chapter for said villages, whose elections are not herein provided for; to make by-laws and ordinances relative to the duties, powers, and fees of the Marshal, Treasurer, Assessor, and other officers, relative to the time, and manner of working upon the streets, commons, lanes and alleys: relative to the time, and manner of assessing, levying and collecting, all highway and other taxes: relative to the prevention, removal and abatement of nuisances. To construct sewers, cisterns and reservoirs: to dig and maintain public wells: to license showmen; to suppress gaming: to compel the owners of buildings to procure and keep fire buckets: to regulate bridges: to protect the property of the citizens of such village from fires: relative to the calling of meetings of the electors: relative to the keeping and sale of gunpowder: relative to the restraining of swine horses and other animals from running at large in the streets commons, lanes and alleys: to establish maintain and regulate one or more pounds: to suppress gaming tables kept for gain hire or reward: for the suppression of riots: for preventing and suppressing disorderly houses, or houses of ill fame: for the apprehension and punishment of vagrants, drunkards and idle persons: to regulate the measurement of fire wood and the weighing of hay: to prescribe stands for carts or drays, and for wood hay and produce exposed for sale: to prevent and punish immoderate driving in any of the streets of said village: to prevent encumbering the streets, side walks alleys or public grounds, and to regulate all graveyards and cemetries within or belonging to said village: to preserve shade and ornamental trees: and to make all such by laws and ordinances as to them shall seem necessary, for the safety and good government of said village and its inhabitants not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter or the laws of this Territory; *Provided* That no by-law or ordinance of said corporation shall have any effect until the same shall have been published three weeks successively in a newspaper printed in said village, or by posting up in at least three public places in said village.

SEC. 26. The Council may prohibit any theatrical or other performance show or exhibition it may deem injurious to the morals or good order of the village or town.

SEC. 27. The Council shall have power to lay out and establish open make and alter such streets lanes and alleys side walks water courses and bridges as they may deem necessary for the public convenience; and if they shall require the lands of any person for such purpose, the Council shall give notice to the owner or party interested, his, her, or their agent or attorney, either by personal service or by written notice, posted in at least three public places in said village, three weeks next preceding the meeting of the said Council for the purpose aforesaid; and the said Council is hereby authorized to contract for and purchase such lands of such owner for the purpose aforesaid; and in case such owner or owners refuse to sell or convey such lands or premises for the purpose aforesaid, or the parties fail to agree, it shall and may be lawful for the Council to order and direct the Clerk to issue a venire facias, directed to the Marshal or to any constable, in the county in which such village or any part thereof may be situate, commanding him to summon and return a jury of twelve disinterested freeholders, residing without the limits of said village to appear before any Justice of the Peace in said village at a time to be therein stated, to enquire into the necessity of using such grounds or premises, and the just compensation to be made therefor, to the owner or owners of, or interested in such lands or premises; which jury being first duly sworn by said Justice faithfully and impartially to enquire into the necessity of using such lands or premises, and the just compensation to be made therefor; and after having viewed the premises, if they shall deem it necessary for the village to use such lands, shall inquire and assess such damages and recompense as they may think proper to award to the owner or owners of such lands or premises, according to their respective estates and interests therein; and the said Justice shall upon the return of the said assessment and verdict, render judgment therefor confirming the same; and such sum or sums so assessed, together with the costs, shall be paid or tendered before such street, lane, alley, or highway, shall be opened, established, or altered, to the claimant or claimants thereof. It shall thereupon be lawful for the Council, to cause the said lands and premises to be occupied and used for the purposes aforesaid: *Provided*, That any party claiming damages as aforesaid may have the right to remove such proceedings by appeal to the District Court for the county in which such proceedings were had, upon giving notice of his, her, or their intention so to do, to said Justice in writing within ten days, or in case such party does not reside in said village, then within thirty days after the rendition of such verdict, and the judgment thereon as aforesaid; and upon filing a transcript of the proceedings aforesaid, duly certified by said Justice, within forty days after the verdict and judgment aforesaid in the said District Court, the same proceedings shall thereafter be had thereon as is prescribed by law in other cases of appeal: *Provided*, That if the final judgment of said Court shall not exceed the damages assessed before the said Justice at least five dollars, the party appealing shall pay the costs occasioned by such appeal.

SEC. 28. Any Justice of the Peace residing within such village may be and is hereby authorized and empowered to enquire hear and determine all offences committed within the limits of such villages against any of the by-laws ordinances and regulations of such Council, and to punish the offender or offenders as prescribed by such by-laws and ordinances: *Provided*, That any person charged with violating any of said by-laws or ordinances, may have a trial by jury as in other cases.

SEC. 29. The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the village and shall take care that the by-laws ordinances and orders of the Council are faithfully executed; and shall be ex officio Justice of the Peace within the village.

SEC. 30. The Marshall Recorder Assessor and such officers as may be appointed by the Council shall receive such compensation for their services as the by-laws and ordinances shall direct.

SEC. 31. The Council shall at the expiration of each year cause to be published a just and true statement of all moneys received, and of all moneys expended during the year next preceding: which statement shall contain in detail all receipts and expenditures.

SEC. 32. In actions suits and proceedings wherein the Council of such village shall be a party, no citizen thereof shall be deemed an incompetent witness or juror on account of the interest of such citizen in the event of such action suit or proceeding: *Provided* That such interest be only such as is held in common with the citizens of said village.

SEC. 33. Process against said corporation may be served by reading the same to, and leaving an attested copy with the Clerk or Mayor of said village; *Provided* That the first process shall be a summons served at least ten days before the return day thereof.

SEC. 34. Every assessment of taxes lawfully imposed or levied by the Council of such village, on any lands tenements or hereditaments within said village shall be and remain a lien upon such lands tenements or hereditaments from the time of the delivery of the tax roll to the Marshal until the same is paid: and the owner or occupant of such lands tenements or hereditaments shall be liable upon demand to pay every such assessment or tax and in default thereof it shall be lawful for the Marshall of such village to levy upon and sell personal estate and for want thereof the real estate so assessed rendering the surplus, if any, after deducting the cost and charges of such sale, to the person against whom the tax is levied: *Provided* That whenever any real estate shall be sold by said Marshal notice thereof shall be published in a newspaper printed in such village if there be one, or by posting written notices thereof in at least three public places in said village at least four weeks immediately preceding the time of such sale; and the Marshal, on such sale, shall give to the purchaser or purchasers of any such lands a certificate in writing, describing the lands so purchased, the amount of the bid, and the time when the purchaser thereof will be entitled to a deed for said land; and if the said lands are not within one year from the date of such sale, redeemed by the payment to the Treasurer of such village, for the use of the purchaser his heirs or assigns, the sum mentioned in such certificate, with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent per annum, from the date of such certificate, the said Marshal or his successor in office, shall at the expiration of said year, execute to the said purchaser or purchasers, his or their heirs or assigns, a conveyance of the lands so sold, and the said conveyance shall be *prima facie* evidence that the sale and all proceedings therein prior to such sale were regular: and every such conveyance executed by the said Marshal under his hand and seal, acknowledged and recorded, may be given in evidence, in the same manner as a deed regularly executed and acknowledged by the owner and duly recorded; and all personal estate sold for the payment of taxes, shall be sold in such manner as the by-laws and ordinances of such village shall direct.

SEC. 35. Whenever the Assessor of such village, shall have completed his assessment roll, and valuation of the property real and personal, in such village, he shall give notice thereof by publishing in a newspaper printed in such village, by at least two insertions, or by posting up the same in at least three public places in said village, stating the place where said roll is left for inspection, and the time when and place where he will appear to hear the objections of any person interested, to the valuation so made by him: and at the time and place so appointed, the Assessor shall appear, and on the application of any person considering himself agrieved may review and reduce the said valuation on sufficient cause shown to the satisfaction of said Assessor; and any such person shall have the right of appealing from such final decision of the Assessor at any time within five days to the Council which is in like manner authorized to review said roll and upon sufficient cause shown, to reduce such valuation.

SEC. 36. It shall be the duty of the Council to make out a duplicate of the tax roll charging each individual therein an amount of tax in proportion to the amount of real and personal estate of such individual within such village, and annex thereto their warrant, signed by the Mayor and Clerk, and deliver the same to the Marshal, whose duty it shall be to collect the said taxes, within such time and in such manner as the by-laws shall direct.

SEC. 37. All moneys received by the Marshal shall be paid over to the Treasurer of said village.

SEC. 38. The Street Commissioner shall superintend and direct the working, planking, repairing, paving, grading and opening, all streets, lanes, alleys, side walks, highways, and bridges, within such village in such manner, as may, from time to time, be directed by the Council.

SEC. 39. The Council may establish the line parallel to and bounding upon the street or highway upon which buildings may be erected and beyond which such buildings shall not extend.

The Recorder of such village shall hold his office for the term of two years and shall be a Police Justice of the Peace and shall have cognizance of all matters arizing under and by virtue of this chapter and the by-laws and ordinances of the Council; and may issue all process necessary to enforce the same, with full power to try, hear, and determine, all suits actions, and proceedings instituted under and by virtue of this chapter, in like manner, and, with like effect as may be done by any other Justice of the Peace by the laws of this Territory, and with like fees; and all process shall be tested and made returnable, and the proceedings shall be conducted in like manner as prescribed for Justices of the Peace by the laws of this Territory; and appeals may be taken from judgments rendered by such Police Justices in the same time and in the same manner as provided in other cases.

SEC. 40. The Marshal shall be a Police Constable for said village, and may serve any process issued by the Police Justice or any other officer by virtue of this chapter; and shall perform all such services as may be required by the Council, and shall be entitled to the same fees as constables for similar services: and shall be entitled to the same privileges, and subject to the same liabilities as constables in the discharge of similar duties: said Marshal shall have the general supervision of the streets, commons, lanes, public grounds, burial places, and alleys in said village, under the direction of the Council and shall see that the by-laws and ordinances are properly observed.

SEC. 41. The docket of the Recorder kept by him as such Police Justice, shall be and remain a public record in his office, and shall be delivered over, together with all other books and papers belonging to his office as Recorder to his successor in office; and his successor in office shall be authorized to continue and complete all proceedings commenced by his predecessor in office as such Police Justice.

SEC. 42. The Council of any village incorporated under the provisions of this chapter when such village is located upon public lands of the United States, the Acts of Congress relative thereto having been complied with, shall have power to plat the village lands, define its corporate limits in such manner that they may be easily recognized: and to sell the lands in such lots and quantities as may be deemed expedient, and for the best interests of the said village. The net proceeds of such sales shall belong to such incorporated village, and shall be paid into its treasury to be used for the purposes hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 43. Any village incorporated under the provisions of this chapter, shall have power in its corporate name to preempt or purchase the lands of the United States within or adjoining its corporate limits for the use and benefit of such village; and may plat the same and sell and convey it in such quantities as the Council shall determine upon: and may appropriate so much thereof as they see fit for public grounds, parks or squares. The money arising from the sale of any such lands shall belong to such corporation and shall be used for the purposes provided for in this chapter.

SEC. 44. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 3, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

To amend Chapter Eleven Howell Code, entitled "Of Proceedings in Criminal Cases."

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. Section three hundred and sixty-eight of Chapter Eleven of the Howell Code, entitled, "Of Proceedings in Criminal cases" approved November tenth eighteen hundred and sixty-four, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 368. In charging the Jury the Court shall state to them all such matters of law as it may think necessary for their information in giving their verdict. The charges of the Court to the Jury shall be in writing, signed by the Judge, and filed with the papers in the case, unless the defendant consent in open court for the charges to be given verbally.

SEC. 2. This Act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 5, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Regarding the Territorial Library.

Be it Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

1. That the Territorial Auditor be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to draw a warrant upon the Territorial Treasurer in favor of Richard C. McCormick for the sum of fifteen hundred and fifteen dollars being the full amount paid by him for books purchased for the Territorial Library according to bills certified to the committee on public buildings, grounds and Territorial Library of the first Legislature and accepted under a joint resolution approved November third eighteen hundred and sixty-four and for sums since advanced by said Richard C. McCormick for additional volumes purchased for the Territorial Library and for freight upon the same, and upon various public documents presented to the Territory by Congress and the Departments at Washington according to certain vouchers presented to the present Legislature: That said warrant bear interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and that it be paid from the general fund by the Territorial Treasurer according to its number and order, unless in the mean time an appropriation for a Territorial Library is made by Congress, when upon the receipt of said appropriation the amount of said warrant and interest shall be paid therefrom by the officer in whose custody it may be upon the surrender of the warrant to the Territorial Treasurer.

2. That the Secretary of the Territory is hereby empowered to pay all reasonable and proper charges for freight upon books sent either by government or private parties to the Territorial Library taking vouchers for the same and submitting them to Legislature with his annual report on the Territorial Library for approval.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 1, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

Concerning Common Schools.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. The Board of Supervisors of each county within the Territory of Arizona shall have power to establish within their respective counties, school districts as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Any village or settlement with a resident population of not less than one hundred persons, and covering an extent of country of not more than four square miles may be set apart as a school district.

SEC. 3. Any number of legal voters residing in such district may make application to the Board of Supervisors for the establishment of a public school in said district.

SEC. 4. The Board of Supervisors shall upon the receipt of such petition, define the boundaries and limits embracing such territory or tract of land on which such settlement is located and declare the same a school district numbering such districts in the order in which the same are created.

SEC. 5. The Board of Supervisors shall immediately on the creation of such district, levy in addition to the taxes authorized by law, to be levied for County and Territorial purposes, a tax of not more than one half of one per cent on the assessed value of all the taxable property within the limits of each district as shown by the last assessment roll of the County Assessor.

SEC. 6. The County Collector shall collect such tax and pay over the same to the County Treasurer, and taking his receipt therefor shall file said receipt with the Board of Supervisors, and the said collections shall form a school fund, and shall be expended as follows:

SEC. 7. The fees of the collector for collecting such tax shall be two and one half per cent on all monies so collected and the fees of the Treasurer shall be two per cent for disbursing the same.

SEC. 8. The Board of Supervisors shall determine the site for the holding of schools, and shall purchase, build or hire such rooms, as in their judgment may be necessary for school purposes, and furnish the same with proper desks, tables, books and seats and shall from time to time hire competent teachers for such schools, for such periods as the funds on hand may allow.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 5, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION, - - - - EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1867.

A PLEA FOR THE GOVERNOR.

Over the signature of "Vox Populi" will be found in another column of this paper, a plea in bar, on behalf of the defendant, in the important case now pending in the Court of Public Opinion, of The People *vs.* The Governor, who is charged with signing a certain bill, enacted by the Legislature lately in session, to the great damnification and injury of the People aforesaid. As counsel for the plaintiff, we move that the plea be dismissed, on the ground of irrelevancy. There is no question at issue relative to the conduct of the Governor, defendant herein, prior to the commission of the offense charged in the complaint, and we are willing to admit that, up to the time specified, he had been faithful to the trust reposed in him; that he had labored diligently (with what degree of success the Court is quite competent to determine without aid from us) to promote the interests of the Territory, and to assist in the development of her resources. There are many instances on record, if the Court please, in which individuals have filled positions of honor and trust with such scrupulous fidelity and zeal as to command general approbation, and yet, yielding at length to strong temptation, have betrayed the confidence reposed in them. And in no case of which we have any knowledge has the plea of previous good conduct of the offender been admitted in bar of conviction, although it has frequently been allowed in mitigation of the penalty.

If the Governor or his friends have any reasonable excuse to offer for his signing the Capital bill, why do they not bring it forward? The fact that they have not done so is very generally construed as a tacit admission that they are unable to assign any reasonable or worthy motive for his action in the premises. Some lame and sickly apologies have indeed been attempted, but they have have only served to make the matter appear still worse in the eyes of a betrayed and indignant people.

It is an undoubted and undisputed truth, that when Governor McCormick signed the bill in question, he knew perfectly well that two members of the Council and two of the House had voted for it in direct opposition to the wishes and interests of their constituents; yet we are informed that the Governor attempts to justify them, and through them himself, by saying that those members had made a bargain to vote for the location of the Capital at Tucson, on condition that the Pima delegation would support certain measures which they (the river members) wished to carry through; that he considered such a bargain fair, and that he had no right to interpose. We hardly know which is the worse—the moral theory advanced by His Excellency in this case, or the reasoning based upon it. In the name of Executive fidelity, for what was the veto power placed in the Governor's hands, if not to protect the people from injurious legislation effected by means of log-rolling and corruption? The case under consideration was one in which the Governor ought to have interposed his veto, and by failing to do so he has given occasion for the surmises which, whether correct or not, are prevalent in this community to his disadvantage.

We submit the motion.

VETO.—On Monday last His Excellency Governor McCormick sent to the House a message vetoing two bills which originated in that branch of the Legislature; one, "An Act requiring the Territorial Treasurer to give the Treasurers of the several counties a certain notice," on the sufficient ground that its provisions were in conflict with those of another Act which he had just approved; the other, an Act changing the time of holding the general election from June to September, on the ground that, "as the term of the present members of the House (one year) will expire in June next, there will be an interval of three months in which the House will not be in existence. While it is not probable," says the Governor, "(although possible, owing to pending negotiations for the extension of our southern border lines, and for other reasons) that a special session of the Legislature will be required during the ensuing year, it is evidently the intent of the Organic Act, as well as of the Code, that no such interval shall at any time occur," etc. In regard to the veto of the latter bill, there are many people in this section who fail to see it through His Excellency's spectacles. While they know that our Government is anxious to acquire the Mexican States of Sonora and Abaja California, they are utterly unaware of any "pending negotiations for the extension of our southern border lines," or of the nature of the "other reasons" to which His Excellency alludes, which may require a special session of the Legislature between June and September of next year. Indeed, some are ill-natured enough to assert, that the signing of the bill for the removal of the Capital and the veto of the election bill were inspired by the self-same motive, and that both acts had reference to somebody's probable candidacy for Delegate to Congress. For our part, we say nothing; but "we will see what we shall see."

THE LAWS.—We complete to-day the publication, by authority, of the Acts, Memorials, Joint and Concurrent Resolutions, etc., passed and adopted by the Fourth Legislature and signed by the Governor. The reader cannot fail to observe the miserable manner in which the Acts, etc., are punctuated, and their occasional defects of orthography, as well as in other respects. It is proper for us to say, that in setting them up we strictly obeyed the instructions of the Secretary of the Territory, which were, to follow copy in every particular. The Governor would have been justified in refusing to affix his signature to laws so bunglingly prepared, and it is probable that he would have returned some of them for re-engrossment if there had been any hope that the second copy would be any better than the first.

A REASON.—The best reason we have yet heard for the Governor's signing the bill for the removal of the Capital, in disregard of the interests, wishes and hopes of a large majority of the people of the Territory, is that he has on hand a large quantity of stationery, prepared at the East, on the organization of the Territory, with printed headings and dated in blank at Tucson, in anticipation that that place would be selected as the Capital of Arizona; and the Governor, being an economical man, desired to save the stationery. We admire economy in the administration of public affairs, but do not think the Governor was warranted in carrying it quite *so far*.

TROOPS COMING.—We learn from the Los Angeles and San Bernardino papers, that 800 men, now at Drum Barracks, will be forwarded to the different Military Districts in this Territory as fast as transportation can be obtained for them. We do not know whether to rejoice at this news or not. If the troops are sent to Fort Whipple and other posts where there is urgent and immediate necessity for their services in the field, it will be well; but if they are destined for Fort McDowell, to build flumes, cultivate ranches, eat rations and enrich contractors, they had better remain where they are, and save expense to the Government.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTER FROM HARDYVILLE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.

HARDYVILLE, Oct. 1, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER:—Determined to keep you posted on the movements of the Army of the Colorado, I hasten to pen the items caught from a courier from the front to-day.

He reports that Major Clendenin's and Lieutenant Traverse's divisions formed a junction in Sacromento Valley yesterday, and will move forward as far as Beale's station to-day.

But little rain has fallen in the Wallapai range this Summer, consequently springs that last year gave out gurgling streams are now nearly dry. This fact will seriously embarrass the movements of our troops, and prevent that free and independent system of scouting proposed, by which it was expected to rout "Lo" out of his most secret bowers.

Lieutenant Wells, with his command, is supposed to be in the vicinity of the Wauba-Yuma District, which is south of Beale's. No fighting yet. It is thought that the enemy will retreat to the last ditch. If Colonel Price ever gets a chance to move on their works, material for chignons will be apt to be greatly reduced in price.

Roads fine, and troops spoiling for a fight.

SIVAD.

P. S.—Mr. Ballard, mail agent, starts for California to-morrow—proposes returning immediately.

Barge *Colorado*, Captain Wilburn, left here yesterday for El Dorado Cañon.

I am again assured by James Ferry that his guest, Mr. White, the Big Cañon voyager, distinctly declares that, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, he did not obtain a better prospect, in all his prospecting, than one and a-half cents to the pan, and that all other reports are incorrect. Mr. White is at a loss to know how he should have been so misunderstood. It is due to the public that the 25-cents-to-the-pan report be contradicted.

SIVAD.

HARDYVILLE, Oct. 4, 1867.

EDITOR MINER.—Trouble always comes in a heap, is an old family saying in our family (think it originated with us—don't know). Just as we had commenced to lift, our heads bowed low in humiliation and sorrow for the sad calamity that had overtaken our sister State, California, and for the streak of bad luck that some of our Republican brothers have struck, in having their "pap" cut off (to say nothing of the frustration of certain schemes and dreams of fat appointments that before election they were fondly hugging). But that is not the worst of it at all (this is *inter-nos*, Mr. Ed.), I, he that writes to ye, as one of the faithful, counted muchly on lunching on Mr. Gorham's loaves and fishes. But as I read in a new work the other day, I am divulging (that is, I am getting off my story). I say, or was saying, just as we were getting slightly over our lick, we were again stricken down, disconstructed, and confounded—in fact, entirely dislodged from our basis—by receiving the news that in an unwise moment, in a moment of madness, we had been segregated—torn up by the roots, and transplanted from the centre of the circumference of our Territory; that the Capital had, in truth, been located either on, or just over the line of Sonora. The intelligence bursted upon us like a clap of thunder on a country school-house at noon time. An awful stillness hung over Hardyville for about nine hours; and then ensued a scene that would require a very melancholy pen, and very black ink to *poetry*. Says Brown, how can I go to Toosoon to attend that suit I have in the Supreme Court? Verily it is impossible for me, says Jones, to travel one thousand miles to have that axe ground at the next Legislature. But, says Snobs, you will have to go—we will elect you. No, neighbor Snobs, I can't afford it—besides, my health is poor, and the ague there would kill me.—Spoons must go; he has plenty of "kale." No, no, says Spoons—you can't be so unjust as to send me off on such a long, tedious journey. And so it went, *ad-infinitum*—mingled with curses, groans and cries of lost—thirty-fifth parallel, R. R—d—overland mail, Capital, etc. etc.—until finally Mr. Zero, a very cool man, proposed that we buy it back again next year—which had a very quieting effect, until some one declared that the Pimas nor Papagoes would ever want a segregation act, now.

What hurts most of all, Democrats say that it was a Republican that did the job. Now I felt the *Cutler*-y in this thrust, but to make the best of it I cried *O Gass*—they had best wait—that that Republican was a *deep man*, and that it was very likely that he knew what he was about, and when we come to know all, we would be glad he did it. Said I, if the too-sooners can afford to buy the Capital let them have it—you won't feel so bad if some one should come along and say, my good "constit," this is your share of the dividend, and emphasize the words with a $1000. The Dems hushed, and all was still again.

But confidentially, I don't feel so confident about the good turn of this business. I don't like my dreams. Our party is hurt. And, Mr. Editor, you may not believe it, but this very night, as Mr. S. and I were swinging around the town, an object (I expect from what I have read in books—an apparition) appeared before us. It was just at dusk, when "tame things frightful grow." S. seized my arm, and in choked voice that betrayed emotion, gasped—it is *nat-nat-natural* as life—and fled from the spot. I stayed to get a better view of the apparition. (I am not nervous). It appeared about 5 feet 10 inches high, not strongly built. From boots my eye followed to head—it was not he—no, no—its head was that of a Billy-Goat that has long perambulated our streets, but was this morning slain. His goatship's beard hung low on his breast—his eyes looked bleared—and around his neck was a knotted rope, and on his brow the words "they saw me, and I took the pot,"—and a 5 and two 00's just under.

I don't know what is coming of all this. Strange. But I was speaking of the Capital question abit ago. There has been and still is, a good deal of ill feeling towards our Legislature for doing as they have done.

Why our Representative in the lower House, the Honorable N. S. Lewis, or the Honorable gentleman from Pah-Ute should vote for it to go to Tucson, is a question of *quien sabe*.

SIVAD.

P. S. Since writing the above we have received the following items: At Union Pass about 1 o'clock yesterday, a Government train, Wm. Free in charge, was attacked by Indians—one mule killed and two others wounded. The Indians fired from ambush only showing their scalps. By free use of whip and lungs the teamsters soon got out of range of their guns.

Another train *en route* for "Willows" in charge of Wagonmaster Price, soon after met Free's train, which was coming in from the Willows. Price continued on, and news came in late last night that two of his wagons had broken down near the place where Free was attacked. Wagons have gone out to help Price.

Night before last, the devils visited San Francisco district, done no damage yet, are looking around, "Poker Jim" says, waiting for a soft snap.

SIVAD.

LETTER FROM WICKENBURG.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.

WICKENBURG, October 2d, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: On Sunday evening last, in this place, Jack Suilling killed a Chileno with a double-barreled shot-gun, and then scalped him. The circumstances were these: Last May Jack was on a spree, and the Mexicans generally fearing him when on a bender, kept out of his way; but this Chileno, to show his bravery, got a double-barreled shot-gun and dodged around corners after him. Jack was too drunk at the time to know anything about it, and the fellow would have killed him had it not been for myself and others—that, too, without any cause whatever, Jack not knowing him even by sight, and never a word having passed between them. The Chileno had been gone from here nearly all Summer, and returned only a few days since from Weaver. Last Saturday evening a Portuguese came to Jack and told him that he had better be on his guard, as this Chileno swore he would kill him before another day. Jack started to hunt and kill him then, but some of his friends disarmed him. The next morning Jack was in town again, and in a fit of intoxication got hold of a double-barreled shot-gun provided by some inebriated friends, hailed the Chileno in the street, and fired both charges into him, killing him instantly; then in his drunken frenzy scalped him. There seems to be very little sympathy felt here for the deceased by Mexicans or ony one else. He was known as a thief and desperado, and undoubtedly deserved his fate.

FRED. HENRY.

FAIR PLAY.

EDITOR MINER.—It is a melancholy phase of human nature, that when men fail in accomplishing a desired object, whether that object be the gratification of their own political ambition, or the success of some scheme which they, in their wisdom, deem indispensable to the prosperity of a particular section of country in which they are immediately interested; that such men, forgetful of the claims of candor and fair dealing, which should characterize all good men, forgetful of truth, justice and magnanimity; at once hurl their anathemas at those who, from any cause have stood in the way of the realization of their darling wishes.

These reflections are suggested by reading a communication in the weekly MINER of the 5th instant, in which the writer takes Governor McCormick severely to task, for not vetoing the bill locating the Capital at Tucson.

What a pity it is that the Governor did not take the advice of the writer of that article, and veto said bill? What a great pity it is that the Governor dared to exercise his own convictions of right in the matter.

The writer of this was strongly opposed to the location of the Capital at Tucson, believing that said location would be detrimental to the best interests of the Territory; and he labored hard in trying to convince the Governor that it was his duty to veto said bill. But because the Governor could not see it in that light, because he dared to sign said bill, I do not conceive it to be my duty to hurl wholesale anathemas at his devoted head, or to insinuate that he was influenced by improper motives. Such a course is not magnanimous—is not just. I am not the apologist of the Governor, or his defender. He is abundantly able to defend himself. But in all candor, I think the Governor deserves better things of this people than the article above alluded to would seem to indicate.

It is a fact well known, and acknowledged by all impartial and unprejudiced men, that ever since Governor McCormick has been connected with the government of Arizona, he has been most ardent and indefatigable in his efforts to promote the welfare and prosperity of the whole Territory. The wisdom of his general course has been acknowledged by all honest and thinking men. Then is it in accordance with reason, justice or magnanimity that the worst of motives should be imputed to him for signing said bill?

VOX POPULI.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

THE FEELING IN MOHAVE COUNTY.

HARDYVILLE, Oct. 2, 1867.

In accordance with public notice, given by posting notices, signed by many citizens, the people of Hardyville and vicinity assembled on Wednesday evening, Oct. 2, 1867, at the Colorado Hotel for the purpose of expressing their views upon the action of Mr. N. S. Lewis, member of the Legislature from Mohave county, in casting his vote in favor of the removal of the Capital of the Territory from Prescott to Tucson,

The meeting was called to order by the election of Mr. A. C. Haskell, Chairman.

On motion, James P. Bull was chosen Secretary.

Hon. A. E. Davis being loudly called for came forward and addressed the meeting. He thoroughly denounced Mr. Lewis' course and urged in an eloquent manner the necessity of condemning his action in such a manner as to warn all future public servants of what they might expect if they betrayed the trust imposed in them.

On motion a committee of three was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Messrs. Bull, Davis and Moreland, to draft articles condemnatory of the course pursued by Mr. Lewis in casting his vote contrary to the wishes of the people on the Capital question.

On motion the meeting adjourned for five minutes in order to give the Committee time to report.

The time having expired the meeting was again called to order, and the Committee made the following report:

WHEREAS, N. S. Lewis, of Mohave county, Representative in the Fourth Legislature of the Territory of Arizona, has, contrary to the wishes and expectations of his constituency, voted to remove the Capital of the Territory from Prescott to Tucson, be it

Resolved, That he has stultified himself and proven recreant to the trust reposed in him, and that be it further

Resolved, That we feel confident that he knew the wish and desire of his constitnents to be, that the Capital should be located at Prescott and not at Tucson, and so believing we are of the opinion that other considerations than the welfare of the people were brought to bear to induce him to violate his trust, and therefore we hereby express our unqualified condemnation of his act.

On motion of Mr. E. H. Smith, the report of the Committee was accepted and the Committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. Allmindinger, the preamble and resolutions as reported by the Committee were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Martin V. Davis moved that a committee of three be chosen to construct the effigy of N. S. Lewis and suspend the same in front of Hardy's store, together with appropriate mottoes. Carried unanimously.

On motion Messrs. Martin V. Davis, John Frink, and D. C. Moreland were placed in nomination and duly elected as said Committee.

Hon A. E. Davis moved that a copy of the resolutions and proceedings of the meeting be sent to the ARIZONA MINER for publication. Carried unanimously.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

A. C. HASKELL, President.

JAMES P. BULL, Secretary.

ACTS APPROVED.

FOURTH LEGISLATURE.

The following is a list of all Acts, Memorials, Resolutions, etc., of the Fourth Legislature, approved by the Governor since our last issue:

An act to amend chapter eleven, Howell Code, of proceedings in criminal cases.

An act amendatory of an act entitled an act amendatory of chapter six, Howell Code, approved December 30, 1865.

An act creating the office of Public Administrator, and providing for the government of the same.

Memorial asking an increase in the pay of members and officers of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory.

Memorial asking the Secretary of the Treasury to allow certain expenses incurred by the Territory.

Memorial asking that Quartermasters at the several military posts in Arizona be authorized to purchase certain supplies in open market.

An act to amend an act entitled, An act amendatory of chapter XIV, Howell Code, Of the Legislature, approved November 2, 1866.

Joint Resolution authorizing a settlement with William S. Oury.

Petition to Major W. R. Price.

An act defining the time for the qualification of officers elected at any general election in the Territory, and legalizing the acts of certain officers.

An act providing for certain necessary Territorial expenses.

An act repealing section 17, chapter 14, Howell Code, of the Legislature.

Memorial asking the construction of military roads and appropriations for the same and for the construction of wells.

An act authorizing the construction of wells on desert roads, and exempting the same from taxation by the Territory.

An act concerning the Territorial indebtedness.

An act concerning common schools.

An act to repeal an act to provide for the segregation of mining claims, approved November 5, 1866.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

IN the House, on the 4th inst., Mr. Cook of Yavapai arose and said:

Mr. Speaker—As my privelege. I ask that the following reasons be entered on the journals in explanation of my vote on the passage of House bill No. 32.

A special committee of five appointed by the House to examine into the financial affairs of the Territory, reported to the House the following facts:

That Coles Bashford held the office of Attorney General in violation of the organic act, which says: "No member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term." That the said Coles Bashford was a member of the Legislative Assembly at the time of his appointment, and was by the plain letter of the law prohibited from holding said office of Attorney General.

And the committee further reported, that the Governor and Secretary were an illegal board of auditors—prohibited from acting as such by the organic act, which says: "No person holding a commission or appointment under the United States except Post Masters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory."

Then in violation of law Coles Bashford held the office of Attorney General, and was not entitled to pay as such. His claims for services as Attorney General, were passed upon and allowed by an illegal board of Auditors, (he being one of said board); and Territorial bonds and warrants were issued to him to the amount of six thousand four hundred and ninety-seven 19-100 dollars under a law prepared especially to pay said claim and others of a similar nature.

Having been one of said committee and knowing the facts reported to be true, I could not vote for the law funding said bonds and warrants, thereby taking the money collected from the people for honest and legitimate purposes, to pay as I believe, an unjust and illegal claim, born in corruption and fraud.

E. J. COOK.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF ARIZONA—1867.

ADOPTED BY THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

AN ACT

Concerning the Territorial Indebtedness.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. The Territorial Auditor shall upon the presentation to him of Territorial Bonds issued under authority of an act entitled "an act to provide for the contingent expenses of the Territorial Government," approved November 9, 1864, numbered, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 221, 224, 250, audit the interest due on said bonds and draw his warrant on the Territorial Treasurer for the amount thereof, payable in gold coin of the United States, or its equivalent in United States currency, at its current rates in San Francisco, California, at the last advices, and for the principal of said bonds, the Territorial Treasurer shall issue new bonds of the Territory with coupons for interest attached, payable in United States gold coin, or its equivalent in United States currency at its current rates, in five years from the date thereof, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum payable semi-annually in United States gold coin, or its equivalent in United States currency at current rates.

SEC. 2. The Territorial Treasurer shall upon the presentation of the Auditor's warrants numbered 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 32, 41, 56, 60, 65, 67, 68, 74, 76, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 89, 91, 94, 95, 97, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107, issue bonds payable in five years from the date thereof, in United States currency and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum payable semi-annually.

SEC. 3. All bonds issued under authority of this act shall be signed by the Governor of the Territory, countersigned by the Territorial Auditor, and endorsed by the Territorial Treasurer, and shall be in the following form, to wit:

_____ Territory _____ of _____ Arizona _____ Funded Debt _____

Bond No _____ $_____

_____ day of _____ A. D. 186_

Five years after date the Territory of Arizona promises to pay to the order of the Territorial Treasurer _____ Dollars, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from date, payable semi-annually at the Capital of the Territory, for value received, interest and principal payable in United States gold coin (or currency as the case may be) _____

_____ Governor

_____ Territorial Auditor

_____ Funded Debt _____

Coupon No _____ Bond No _____

_____ dollars are due the bearer for interest on Bond No _____ on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 18____ payable at my office in (gold or currency as the case may be) _____

_____ Treasurer of Arizona.

SEC. 4. No bonds or warrants other than those specified by the aforesaid numbers shall be paid or redeemed by the Territorial Treasurer, except such as are herein, or shall hereafter be provided for by law.

SEC. 5. From the date when this Act shall take effect, the salaries of the Territorial Auditor, and the Territorial Treasurer, shall be for each, six hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and no other compensation shall be allowed. The salary of the District Attorney, for the District in which the Capital may be, shall be one hundred dollars per annum, for services as Attorney General, and no further compensation shall be allowed him as Attorney General, other than the fees prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The Auditor shall audit, and the Treasurer shall pay the salaries allowed in the previous section, and also all just charges by the several counties for the keeping of Territorial prisoners.

SEC. 7. The Auditor shall not audit, nor shall the Treasurer pay, any demands on the Territorial Treasury other than those authorized by laws enacted by the Fourth and succeeding Legislative Assemblies of the Territory of Arizona.

SEC. 8. The Territorial Treasurer shall draw his warrants quarterly on the several County Treasurers for all moneys that may be due him as Treasurer, *Provided*, That, from the date when this Act shall take effect, all meneys due the Territory, from whatever source derived, shall be paid in United States legal currency.

SEC. 9. When the Treasurer shall have on hand the amount of five hundred dollars more than is sufficient to pay all sums authorized to be paid by the provisions of this Act, he shall give notice by advertising that he will purchase bonds issued, (and not at that time due,) under the authority of this Act, and shall accept the lowest bid or bids, for said bonds to the amount of funds in the Treasury as aforesaid.

SEC. 10. The Auditor and Treasurer shall each deliver to the Governor annually, not less than twenty days before the annual meeting of the Territorial Legislature, a written statement containing a full exhibit of the accounts of their respective offices, and shall immediately after the convening of the Legislature transmit a copy of said statement to the House of Representatives.

SEC. 11. All warrants issued by the Territorial Auditor on and after the fifteenth day of August A. D. 1867 shall be paid only in their regular order, according to their priority of date.

SEC. 12. All Acts and parts of Acts conflicting with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of December A. D. 1867.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.

Approved October 5, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

MEMORIAL,

Asking an increase in the pay of the Members and Officers of the Legislative Assembly.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona respectfully respresent, That *Whereas* the Organic act of the Territory provides that the pay per diem of the members of the first and subsequent Legislative Assemblies shall be three dollars during their attendance at their session thereof, and the officers of the said Legislative Assemblies are allowed a like compensation. And *Whereas* on account of the difficulty, danger and expense of travel, and the necessarily high price of living while in attendance upon the sessions of the Legislative Assembly (amounting to more than three dollars per day) and *whereas* it is manifestly unjust that such a compensation, should be laid at so low a rate, subjecting the members and officers in attendance upon the sessions of the Legislative Assembly to a necessarily heavy expense over and above their pay by the General Government: Therefore your memorialists would respectfully ask your Honorable Body to so amend the Organic act as to allow six dollars per diem for each member and officer in attendance on all subsequent sessions of the Legislative Assemblies of this Territory, and to allow double the present rates of mileage to said members of the Legislative Assemblies.

Resolved by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Arizona that our Delegate in Congress, Hon. Coles Bashford, be and he is hereby requested to use all honorable means to bring the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress. And be it further resolved that the Secretary of the Territory be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing memorial and resolutions to our Delegate in Congress.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.

Approved October 5, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION,

Asking that the Territory of Arizona be removed from under the command of Brevet Major Gen. McDowell, and made a separate military Department.

Whereas, The people of the United States, and particularly those of the frontier territories, occupied by hostile Indians, have been given an implied, if not an expressed, assurance by the government that the army should protect them and their property, while struggling against the difficulties and dangers, and enduring the privations incident to the settlement and developement of new countries; and whenever an officer of any rank in the military service fails to carry out whatever is necessary to this object, either from inability to comprehend the situation, from mistaken sympathy with the savage, from a disposition to arbitrary use of power, from a lack of definite policy, or from any motive or for any cause whatsoever, it is then the right of the people to petition for relief, and it is therefore

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Council concurring, that we do earnestly request, that the Territory of Arizona, be removed from under the command of the present Department commander, Brevet Major General Irwin McDowell, and made into a separate Department, with the commanding officer residing within its limits, and reporting directly to Major General Halleck, commanding the Division of the Pacific.

Resolved, That in our present District Commanders, Generals Gregg and Crittenden, Colonels Lovell, Sandford and Price, and their subordinates, we recognize officers of ability, energy and the right disposition, whose combined movements against the hostile Indians will speedily rid us of the incubus which clogs and paralizes every enterprise here, if they are directed by a competent commander upon the ground, familiar with the movements of the Indians, and prompt to take advantage of the same, as well as to see that the troops are properly supplied, the posts advantageously located, and to secure such additional force as may from time to time be required.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Territory is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions, with a copy of the message of the Governor, to the Secretary of War, to Generals Grant, Halleck and McDowell, to our Delegate in Congress and to each of the Senators and Members of Congress from the Pacific coast.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Regarding the Offices of United States Marshal and District Attorney.

Resolved, By the Council, the House of Representatives concurring, that our Delegate in Congress be, and he is hereby requested to urge the attention of Congress to the suggestion of the Governor, in his message, regarding the importance of fixing an adequate salary to the offices of United States Marshal and United States District Attorney for the Territory.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1867.

Local Intelligence.

PROVISIONS.—Manasseh's pack train, laden with flour and groceries for Wormser & Co. arrived here on Thursday from California, *via* La Paz.

PEANUTS.—As an evidence of the productiveness of the soil in this portion of Arizona, Mr. C. C. Higby presented us a few days since with a large bunch of peanut vines, the roots of which were abundantly laden with nuts of large size and fine flavor. They were raised in his garden in this town, and were planted late, and watered very little. The truth is, we can raise anything here which will grow in a temperate climate.

GONE TO CALIFORNIA.—Mr. C. C. Higby and family left here on Tuesday last for California, by the way of La Paz. We are sorry to see our worthy families and enterprising citizens leaving us, but if they *will* go, we can only wish them a safe and pleasant journey and prosperity at the end of it.

STOCK STOLEN BY INDIANS.—On Monday night last a band of Indians made a descent upon the ranch of Messrs. Cargyle & Ingraham at Walnut Grove, and drove off thirty-six head of horses, making, with their previous losses, about $5,000 worth of stock which those gentlemen have had stolen or killed by the Indians within the past year. Is it any wonder that the settlers in this neglected portion of Uncle Sam's domain become disheartened, and leave for countries where the blood-thirsty red man lurketh not and the scalping-knife is not brandished? To our mind it is the most convincing proof of the natural excellence of our Territory, that people will persevere in living here in spite of the disadvantages under which they labor, and the perils with which they are constantly beset. How long, O McDowell?—how long?

THE GOVERNOR has appointed C. H. Frazer a Commissioner of Deeds for Arizona, to reside at Marshall, Texas, and Joseph B. Nones a Commissioner to reside in New York City.

HON. U. C. BARNETT, member of the Lower House of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, for Pima county, but formerly a resident of Yavapai county, sold his ranch last week, and on Tuesday last left with his family, in company with the Pima delegation, for Tucson, where, we understand, he intends to reside. We hope Mr. Barnett will find Tucson more to his liking than Prescott, but we have our doubts—we have, indeed. We wouldn't be surprised at seeing Mr. Barnett back here with his *Lares* and *Penates* next Spring.

WORRINGER'S wagon train arrived here on Monday last from California, with goods for several of our merchants. It set out to return on Tuesday.

TO RAISE "A STAKE."—Poland & McCrackin, Uncle Billy Pointer and others have rented the Thunderbolt mill and arastras at Walker's on Lynx creek, purchased and hired teams, and on Monday will commence hauling and crushing ore from the Deadwood No. 2, the Pointer and other good lodes on Eureka Hill. It is not their intention to keep the mill running permanently, but only to crush a few tons from each lode to "raise a stake" for the Winter. Their lodes yield plenty of good rock, but while they are obliged to maintain strong guards for the protection of their men and teams against Big Rump's foraging parties, their "divis" are not large enough to warrant extensive operations. When the disadvantages under which they now labor are removed, they will show results that will astonish and convince all disbelievers in the richness and extent of Arizona's mineral resources.

HUNTING EXCURSION.—A party of fifteen or twenty of our citizens started on Tuesday last to hunt in the vicinity of San Francisco mountain. We don't believe there is a man in the party who can hunt worth a cent, and we will not change our opinion unless for cause shown. None of that party can play us with a pair of old buckhorns picked up in the timber; we shall place no credence in any "tale of venerie" which they may tell, unless substantial vouchers, in the shape of venison hams and "bar" stakes, are laid upon our table. *Verbum sap. sat.*

THE BLACK CAÑON INDIANS.—Gen. Gregg started yesterday to Black Cañon, to have a talk with the Indians of that section, who are represented to have expressed a willingness to establish amicable relations with the whites, abandon their nomadic habits and dwell upon a reservation. We trust the General will be successful in bringing these Indians in, and thus removing them from the dangerous influence of the roving Apaches, who are constantly seeking the alliance of all the bands and tribes of Indians in the Territory in hostility to the Government and citizens. If the Black Cañon Indians are neglected much longer, there is danger that they may become actively hostile, and cause much trouble. We learn that a few days since they chased a couple of soldiers, one of whom was at one time surrounded by his pursuers, and only escaped by the merest chance. Whether they intended to harm the soldiers, or only to hold them as hostages for the performance of General Gregg's promise made to them a few weeks since, we are not advised. The General would have visited them much sooner, but has been waiting in the expectation that General Dent, Indian Superintendent, would accompany him.

TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.—Hon. James P. T. Carter requests us to notify all persons who have in their possession books belonging to the Territorial Library to return them without delay, as the Library must shortly be removed, and the volumes will be required for the enlightenment of Cactusland.

GONE HOME.—The Pima delegation to the Legislative Assembly left for Cactusland on Tuesday. Mr. Lindsey, Speaker of the House, started for La Paz on Wednesday. The Mohave and Pah-Ute delegations set out for Hardyville on Thursday morning, under the escort of two soldiers and Charley Spencer, the mail carrier, who is a host in himself and a small battery besides. We wish the gentlemen, one and all, a safe and happy return to their respective homes.

FROM MAJOR PRICE'S EXPEDITION.—SEVEN INDIANS KILLED.—We are indebted to Charley Spencer, the attentive and indefatigable mail rider between Beale's Springs and this place, for memoranda of the movements of two detachments of Major Price's expedition. Lieutenant Wells, with his command, composed of 50 men of Company L, 8th cavalry, arrived at Beale's Springs on the 6th inst., after a scout of 12 days through the Wallapai mountains. On their route they came upon several rancherias which appeared to have been abandoned for some days, and others from which the Indians had just fled. They had the good fortune to encounter a party of hostile Wallapais, and brought away seven scalps as tokens of their prowess, not a man or animal of the cavalry being hurt. Lieutenant Wells is very much in earnest, and if there are any laurels growing in the Wallapai range, it will be "curst Fortune's spite" if he fails to gather them. He remained in camp only long enough to get rations and forage, and started again upon the war-path. He says that if he gets upon the trail of the red-skins he is bound to "raise their hair," and that if he should come up with them when he is out of rations, he will subsist his men upon mule meat rather than miss an opportunity of converting hostile savages into "good Indians." We trust the Lieutenant will be eminently successful in his missionary work. His orders to his men are: "Be careful of your rations and forage, and whenever you see an Indian, go for his scalp."

Major Clendenin is out on another scout. He has just been over the ground between Cottonwood and Beale's Springs, but saw no Indians. His men and animals suffered very much for want of water.

Lieutenant Hartson, 14th Infantry, in command of detachments of Company L, 8th Cavalry, and Company E, 1st Cavalry, returned after a two days' scout. He saw Indians in the mountains, but was unable to get within gunshot of them.

APPOINTMENT.—Governor Low has appointed David Henderson a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, to reside in Prescott, Arizona. The appointee, who is a brother of Mr. Henderson, merchant of this place, is expected to arrive in a few days.

PREACHING.—Rev. C. M. Blake will hold Divine services in the old Capitol building, at 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

THE ELYSIAN CLUB held a reunion at 'Squire Blair's last night, which was well attended by the beauty and manhood of Prescott, and passed off in the most agreeable manner.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.—Mr. Rogers, the immigrant who was abandoned by his company some weeks since, and of whom a party from this place went in search, arrived here a few days since, with Baker Bros., who came through from Texas with a drove of cattle, and, meeting Mr. Rogers on the back track, this side of Fort Wingate, encouraged him to face about and come through. He is accompanied by his wife and an interesting family of six children, hails from Indiana, has been six months on the road, had a stallion worth $2,000 and other stock killed by Indians, and likes the appearance of this country.

THE FOURTH LEGISLATURE adjourned on Monday last. It passed some necessary laws, but much of its work was hastily and bunglingly performed—as witness the Acts, etc., contained in this and the preceding number of the MINER. Yet the members generally, we believe, endeavored to do their duty as well as they could for the pay—$3 per day in greenbacks.

THE indignation meeting at Hardyville, of which we publish a report in another column, was, we are assured by private letters, attended by every citizen of that place and vicinity, and all joined in condemnation of Mr. Lewis's course. The effigy of that gentleman, which was hung in front of Hardy's store, is thus described: "The head is that of a billy-goat, with long beard. In the hands are placed a few spurious greenbacks, and a scroll inscribed in large letters with '*Dis*-Hon. N. S. Lewis.'"

TOO LATE.—An act of the Legislature imposing a fine of $1,000 upon any sheriff, collector of the revenue, Territorial or County Treasurer, who should buy, purchase, trade for, or in any manner deal in Territorial or county warrants, was not sent to the Governor until after the adjournment and of course, not signed. By acts passed, however, after Dec. 1st, all Territorial, and after Dec. 31st all county dues must be paid in currency.

IN FORCE.—The act of the Legislature regarding the use of fire arms in towns, and the vagrant act are now in force.

[BY AUTHORITY]

LAWS OF ARIZONA—1867.

ADOPTED BY THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MEMORIAL

Asking that the Act of Congress, approved May 5th, 1866, setting off to the State of Nevada all that part of the Territory of Arizona, West of the Thirty-seventh degree of Longitude West from Washington, and West of the Colorado River, be repealed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled.

Your Memorialist, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, having at their last session memorialized your Hon. body with reference to the setting off of the greater portion of Pah Ute County, and all of Mohave County west of the Colorado river, to the State of Nevada, would again most earnestly but respectfully appeal to your Honorable body for the relief sought, and so much desired by all the citizens of Arizona, and especially the inhabitants of the said portion of this Territory.

We, your Memorialists, had great hope that the Legislative Assembly of the State of Nevada would listen to our Memorial and petition of last year, and would not compel an unwilling people to become a part of their State, when the relations are, and necessarily must ever be so unnatural and inconvenient, while the relations of Pah Ute and Mohave Counties, (the portion in question) are most naturally and conveniently situated to and with those of Arizona Territory. But from a resolution passed by that body accepting the cession by Congress of said Territory to said State of Nevada, passed January 18, 1867, the Legislature of that State has manifested a determination to take from Arizona, this important portion of her Territory notwithstanding her memorials and petition unanimously signed by the citizens therein and the earnest and solicitous appeal of the Arizona Assembly. Our only hope, now is vested in the fact that while that State has made Constitutional, provision for the acceptance of Territory on the East and West, she made none for the South of her limits. Therefore in the language, of Gov. Blasdell, "in order to legally and fully extend the jurisdiction of the State over the ceded territory" an amendment to the constitution of that State was necessary to conform on the Southern boundary to the lines designated "in said grant," and as an amendment to the Constitution of that State, cannot, be, effected in less than two years. Your memorialists do not consider said territory legally under the jurisdiction of that State and therefore most earnestly pray that your Honorable body, will repeal the Act, ceding to that State said portion of Arizona by Act, approved, May 5th A. D. 1866, and your memorialists will ever pray.

Resolved that our Delegate in Congress, the Hon. Coles Bashford is hereby requested to use, all honorable means to secure a favourable response to this memorial.

Resolved that the Secretary of this Territory be requested to forward a copy of this memorial to our Delegate in Congress as early as possible.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 5, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.

JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

MEMORIAL

Asking that the Quartermasters at the Several Military Posts in this Territory, be Authorized to Purchase Certain Supplies in Open Market.

To the Honorable, The Secretary of War of the United States:

Sir—Your, memorialists the Legislative Assembly, of the Territory of Arizona respectfully represent. That the Supplies of Grain, used for Forage, in the Quartermasters Department, and of flour & beans in the Comisary Department in this Territory, are at present, and have been, mostly furnished from the State of Sonora in Mexico and the State of California.

The result of the contract system which has hitherto controlled their purchase in the Quartermasters Department in this Territory. This system, was until within the past two years necessary, for the reason, that the surplus products of the Territory were insufficient, to supply the wants of the government.

Encouraged by a prospective demand for their products, the people of the Territory have greatly increased its agricultural products, until now there is an abundant supply both for the people and the government. The only market, these producers have for their surplus products, until the mines in the Territory, *can be safely worked, is that furnished* by the government and it would seem to be the duty of the government, to encourage a people who are struggling to reclaim this portion of its public domain from the possession of hostile Indians by extending to them all the aid possible for its developement, especially when such aid can be furnished without cost to the government.

Your memorialists, would respectfully ask that the Quartermasters at the several Military posts within this Territory, be authorized to purchase hay, & grain for forage, as well as flour and beans, in open market at a price fixed, fully believing that each of these articles would be procured cheaper than now, and the growers would save the profits now paid to contractors, a large drain of coin would be saved, which now goes to Mexico for which we gain no, reciprocal advantage. Industry would be stimulated inducements to immigrants to settle the country, afforded thus making the Territory more able to protect itself. Your memorialists believe that no measure which could be adopted, would tend more to the real benefit of the interests of the Territory than this, and that at no cost to the government.

Respectfully calling your special attention to the subject your memorialists would ever pray.

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona that the Secretary of the Territory be requested to transmit to the Hon. the Secretary of War, a copy of this memorial, and also to the Hon. Coles Bashford our Delegate in Congress.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D, GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 7, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.

JAS. P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Regarding Hon. Richard C. McCormick, Governor of the Territory.

Resolved, By the Council, the House of Representatives concurring, that the official and social intercourse of the members of the Fourth Legislature with His Excellency Governor Richard C. McCormick, and the knowledge of his impartial administration of Territorial affairs acquired by them during the present session, confirms them in their confidence in his uprightness, prudence and capability as on officer, vigilant and correct in the discharge of his arduous duties, and earnestly devoted to the promotion of the best interests of the Territory.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.

JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

MEMORIAL

Asking the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury to Allow Certain Expenses Incurred by the Territory of Arizona.

To the Honorable Hugh McCulloch Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir—Your memorialists the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, respectfully represent that the sums enumerated below have been assumed by the Territory of Arizona as shown by the accounts of the Territorial Treasurer.

To Wm. T. Howell for preparing a Code of laws for the Territory,	$2,500 00
" E. A. Bentley for printing said Code,	2,994 75
" William T. Howell for reading proof of said Code,	250 00
" T. A. Hand for printing Governor's message Journals, rules &c. of first Legislature of Arizona,	1,121 00
" E. A. Bentley for printing Code and Acts of the Territory in the Arizona Miner Newspaper,	1,747 00
" R. C. McCormick for amount paid for enrolling bills passed by the first Legislature,	850 00
" R. C. McCormick for amount paid P. C. Dunne for composition press-work paper and binding Governor's message (1864) and compendium of laws of the first Legislative Assembly in Spanish.	950 00
Making a total of	$10,413 37

Ten thousand four hundred and thirteen 37-100 dollars, all of which your memorialists believe, should, under the provisions of the Organic Act, and according to the customs of the government in regard to other Territories, be paid out of the United States Treasury.

Your memorialists further represent that the population of the Territory is small that the Territory is now in debt with increasing expenses, that in no year since the organization of the Territory, has the appropriation allowed by Congress been consumed, and that they therefore most respectfully and confidently ask, that the amount of ten thousand four hundred and thirteen and 37-100 dollars be allowed the Territory of Arizona from the United States Treasury for the payment of the accounts aforesaid. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Territory the Hon. J. P. T. Carter is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this memorial, to the Hon. Hugh McCulloch Secretary of the Treasury, and to use all honorable means in his power to have the amount aforesaid allowed the Territory of Arizona.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 5, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.

JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

MEMORIAL

Asking an appropriation for the construction of Military Roads and Wells upon the same.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona most respectfully represent: That the isolated condition of the population of the Territory, their remoteness from the sources of supplies, the length and roughness of the roads, over which all the supplies for the people and military, and the material and implements for the development of the resources of the country must necessarily be transported, tends greatly to retard its prosperity, renders all enterprises uncertain and defeats, to a great extent, the success of every purpose and business, whether civil or military. Your memorialists fully believing that communication with the States on the east and California *on the west, by direct and well constructed* wagon roads would greatly hasten the development of the vast resources of the country, would secure a large increase of population, and be of important usefulness and saving to the military department of the Territory, would respectfully and earnestly pray that a military wagon road be constructed by the general government from San Bernardino in the State of California by the way of La Paz and Prescott in the Territory of Arizona to Albuquerque in New Mexico, and that a similar branch road, be constructed from the Colorado river, at some point at or near La Paz, intersecting the main road at or near that place by the way of Tucson, to some point on the Rio Grande, and that an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, be made for the purpose of sinking wells upon said roads, and that said appropriation be distributed to such roads, in proportion to their distances, and as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

Resolved, That, our Delegate in Congress, Hon. Coles Bashford, is hereby requested to use all honorable means in his power to secure the attention of Congress to this subject and that the Secretary of the Territory be requested to transmit a copy of this memorial to our Delegate in Congress.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Appproved October 7, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.

JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Regarding Hon. James P. T. Carter, Secretary of the Territory.

Resolved, By the Council, the House of Representatives concurring, that the thanks of the Fourth Legislative Assembly are due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. James P. T. Carter, Secretary of the Territory, for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and for his gentlemanly deportment towards us as representatives of the people.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.

A true copy of the original on file in my office,

JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Authorising a settlement with William S. Oury.

WHEREAS, by a joint resolution of the Third Legislative Assembly, the Attorney General of the Territory, was authorised to settle a certain claim of the Territory, against William S. Oury, and there is no evidence that such settlement was made, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, That in case the settlement as aforesaid has not been made, the Territorial Treasurer, of the Territory of Arizona, is hereby authorised to settle, with William S. Oury, for one hundred and five muskets, and eighteen thousand rounds of amunition, belonging to the Territory, and which were heretofore delivered to said Oury, and which remain unaccounted for by him, *upon such terms, as shall be deemed just and* equitable by said Territorial Treasurer, provided said Treasurer shall not receive in said settlement a less sum than, one thousand and ninety-five dollars, and in case the same cannot be so arranged, and said claim adjusted, the Territorial Treasurer is hereby instructed to commence suit therefor.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS
President of the Council.
Approved October 7, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

A true copy of the original on file in my office.

JAMES P. T. CARTER.
Secretary of the Territory.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PACIFIC BREWERY.

MONTEZUMA STREET,
South of the store of Ja's Grant.
RAIBEL & SHEARER, Proprietors.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

As we brew our own beer, and take great pains in having it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well to give us a call. v4n24 RAIBEL & SHEARER.

Co-Partnership Notice.

The interest of Mr. George F. Hooper, in the house of Geo. F. Hooper & Co., ceased on the 1st day of May A. D. 1867.

The business of the firm will be carried on and conducted by the remaining partners of the house at the same places as heretofore; hereby assuming all debts and liabilities of the firm, and the collection of all outstanding debts due the firm.

GEORGE F. HOOPER,
F. HINTON,
JOSEPH KENT HOOPER,
pr GEO. F. HOOPER, his Atty,
WM. B. HOOPER,
A. H. WHITING,
JAS. M. BARNEY.

Arizona City, A. T, Sept. 25, 1867. v5n25

Notice to Settle Accounts.

The accounts of John M. Rountree, Geo. Cooler and R. E. Farrington, have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons having accounts with the above are requested to call at my office and settle the same, and save costs.

G. W. BARNARD.
Presco't, A. T. October 8, 1867. v4n25

Probate Notice.

In the Probate Court, Territory of Arizona, County of Yavapai. In the matter of the estate of E. A. VanBibber, deceased.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting: In pursuance to an order of this Court, duly made and entered, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1867, Notice is hereby given, that on Friday the 18th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day at the Court Room of said Court, in the town of Prescott, in said county, has been appointed for hearing the application of John A, Rush, praying that a document now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of E. A. VanBibber deceased be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary thereon, be issued to said John A. Rush, who is named therein as Executor, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the same.

By order of the Court,
Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, the 7th day of October, A. D, 1867.
[L. S] F. G. CHRISTIE,
Clerk Probate Court.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PRESCOTT, October 10, 1867.

PARTIES having books, documents of any kind, belonging to the Territorial Library, or to the office of the undersiged, are requested to return them forthwith.

JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Teritory.

JUSTICE'S SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court, Prescott township, in and for the county of Yavapai.

In the name of the Territory of Arizona to Peter Melchior send greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office, in the town of Prescott, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but, if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days, and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, to answer unto the complaint of James Grant filed in my office on the 1st day of October, 1867, against you in which he alleges a balance due him of thirty-three ($33 20-100) dollars and twenty cents, for goods, wares and merchandise, delivered to you at your own special instance and request. If you fail to appear and answer judgment will be taken against you for the above amount, together with costs and charges.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said county, greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 1st day of October, A. D. 1867.

G. W. BARNARD,
Justice of the Peace.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Paris & Wilson, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

All debts due the firm must be paid to S. B. Paris.

PARIS & WILSON.
Burke's Station, Sept. 1, 1867. 3t.

STOVES FOR SALE.

THREE small Stoves for sale by
L. BASHFORD.
Prescott, Sept. 28, 1867. n22tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above amount for the arrest and conviction of the wretch who shot and killed my cow, on Monday night last.

R. MEACHAM.
Prescott. Oct. 1, 1868. n23tf,

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

and a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are all of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

FOR CASH ONLY.
JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.
Prescott. June 1, 1866. 11tf

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEM

JAMES GRA

MONTEZUMA-ST. COR. CARLE

Prescott, Arizona.

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA, AND IS SELLING FOR CASH,

A large and valuable

ADDITION TO HIS STOCK

OF GOODS—INCLUDING

Flour, Bacon, Lard,

PICKELS, CRACKERS

BUTTER, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR

DRIED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT,

MEAT, FISH, and VEGETABLES.

Soap, Coal Oil, Candles, and a general assortment of

Groceries & Provisions

HARDWARE.

Also—A choice supply of HARDWARE, Miners' and Joiners' TOOLS—Cooking STOVES—LAMPS—POWDER, Shot, Lead, Fuse—and

TOBACCO OF ALL KINDS.

Vouchers Bought,

AND

SIGHT DRAFTS,

Upon SAN FRANCISCO, issued,
Prescott, July 1, 1867. 14-tf

MANUEL RAVENA

HAS OPENED HIS

NEW BRICK STORE

On Goodwin-St.—near Montezuma,

PRESCOTT,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

HE invites attention to his unusually large and choice assortment of

Groceries,
Clothing,
Liquors,
Tobacco,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

All of which he offers AT FAIR RATES.

FOR CASH.

PRESCOTT, Aug. 10, 1867. 16-6m

Quartz Mountain

SAW MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:

For good merchantable lumber, $60 per M.
Second quality, $30 per M.
Clear lumber, $100 per M.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

FEED AND SALE

STABLE.

GOODWIN-ST. OPPOSITE PLAZA.

PRESCOTT.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN

of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

VETERINARY.—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skilfully treated.

J. D. MONIHAN.
Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 14-6m

Freighting and Jobbing.

THE undersigned is constantly on the road between Prescott, Wickenburg and La Paz, and is at all times prepared to fill all orders for freight, or small quantities of

GOODS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

Goods purchased at La Paz will be freighted through at the usual rates, with 10 per cent added. Freight hauled at the usual rates.

Orders sent to the undersigned at La Paz or Prescott will receive strict attention. Orders solicited.

Any amount of freight, not exceeding 40,000 pounds, landed in Prescott in 15 days from time of shipping.

CHARLES W. BEACH.
June 25, 1867. 13-3m

SELLING OFF

TO

CLOSE UP BUSINESS.

The undersigned, wishing to close up business in Prescott, offers his entire stock of goods at reduced prices.

WM. H. HARDY.
Prescott, Dec. 1st, 1866. 23tf

L. B. JEWELL,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

With M. A. FRANKLIN, Druggist and Photographer,)

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.

Watches and jewelry sent by mail from Arizona carefully repaired and returned.

[BY AUTHORITY]

LAWS OF ARIZONA—1867.

ADOPTED BY THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

AN ACT

Amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act Concerning Escheated Estates," approved October 27th, 1866.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That Section five of an Act entitled an Act Concerning Escheated Estates approved October twenty seventh, 1866 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. All monies which shall accrue to the Territory by the sale of personal or real property of an escheated estate or from the rents or profits of lands or tenements held at escheated shall be paid into the Common School Fund of this Territory, to be used only as the Common School Fund is now or shall hereafter be authorized to be used by law.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 3, 1867.
RICHARD C. MCCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory

AN ACT

Creating the Office of Public Administrator, and Providing for the Government of the Same.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona.

SECTION 1. There shall be elected in each organized county, of this Territory, at the next general election in 1868, a Public Administrator, who shall be ex-officio Coroner in and for his county. Each Public Administrator, hereafter elected, shall take the Constitutional official oath, and give such official bond as shall be, in amount required and fixed, by order of the Board of Supervisors of the county, to be conditioned, secured, approved, filed and recorded as the bonds of other county officers are, and shall be so conditioned, as to hold the principal and surities, liable for any breach thereof, made while acting or illegally refusing to act. In either capacity, the official oath shall be for the faithful performanee of the duties of both offices.

SEC. 2. The official bond of no Public Administrator, shall be less than five thousand dollars, and the Board of Supervisors may, upon good cause shown, require at any time, a new bond, or an additional bond to be given on ten days notice in writing, and if not so given, shall thereupon declare the office vacant, and shall fill the vacancy, by appointment for the remainder of the term, and shall fill a vacancy in like manner if arising from any other cause. Every person elected to the office of Public Administrator, shall qualify within ten days after he shall have been declared elected. Any person appointed to the said office shall qualify in like manner.

SEC. 3. The Public Administrator of each county shall have the right, and it is hereby made his duty, to administer according to law upon the estates of any person who died intestate in or was at the time of his or her death a resident of the county or had assets therein not administered, or in some other county, or of a deceased stranger, or of a deceased testate, when no executor is appointed, or if appointed fails to qualify. Unless administered upon within one month after death of testate, or within the time provided by law for an intestate, by a relative, by blood or marriage within the fourth degree of consanguinity or legal relation, or by the creditors as is now provided by law.

SEC. 4. Each Public Administrator shall in the month of December and June, in each year make a verified written report to the Probate Judge, having jurisdiction in the premises of all estates of deceased persons which have officially passed into his hands. the value of the same, the expenses if any, paid thereon and the balance of property, effects or moneys if any, remaining in his hands, and the Judge to whom such report is made shall cause it to be made public; by publication or by posting as he may deem just and right.

SEC. 5. Each executor, administrator and Public Administrator on final settlement of an estate and proper order of the Court having jurisdiction in the matter thereof, or before final settlement upon the regular order of the Court aforesaid, shall pay over all monies of each estate to the lawful heirs or legatees or devisees thereof, and if there be none of either, then to the Territorial Treasurer, and if the same be escheated to the Territory, then the Territorial Treasurer shall place the same to a separate fund, to be devoted and pledged to educational purposes.

SEC. 6. No Public Administrator, shall be interested in any wise, in any expenditures of any kind, made on account of any estate of a deceased person, upon which he is administering, save as necessarily made in the due course of such administration, and he shall state in his semi-annual reports by affidavit, that he had not been so interested.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of all persons, especially of all civil officers, to give all information in their possession to the Public Administrator, respecting estates and their property and condition thereof. Public Administrators may, and it is hereby made their official duty, to institute maintain and prosecute all necessary proceedings or actions at law or in equity, for the recovery and for the protection of the property, debts, papers, or other estate of any deceased person, upon whose estate they may be administering.

SEC. 8. Public Administrators when acting as ex-officio Coroners, shall be governed by the same laws, by which Justices of the Peace have been, when so acting, and shall receive the same fees allowed heretofore for such services.

SEC. 9. The fees of Public Administrators shall be five per cent, upon the amount of the estate administered by them, which per centage shall be the only compensation allowed for their services.

SEC. 10. Public Administrators are authorized to administer upon the estates of deceased persons in case where by law he is entitled to administration by virtue of his office, and shall not be required to make formal application for letters of administration, nor shall he be required to file any bond, except as Public Administrator, provided, that the bond of any Public Administrator may be increased as provided for in section two, of this Act.

SEC. 11. Any money paid into the Territorial Treasury under the provisions of this Act, excepting from an escheated estate, may be recovered by the rightful heirs or legatees thereof, in the following manner, such heir, heirs, legatee or legatees, may present their claim therefor in the Probate Court which had jurisdiction of the final settlement of the estate to which such money belonged and make proof of the validity of such claim, after notice given to the Attorney General of the Territory to the satisfaction of such Court. If satisfied on the hearing, that such claimant or claimants, are rightfully entitled to the same, the Court shall enter a decree that such money be paid to him or them, such decree shall be certified to by the Territorial Auditor, stating the amount found to be due, and the said Auditor shall allow the same, and certify it to the Territorial Treasurer who shall pay the same, provided, no action shall be maintained under the provisions of this Act, unless commenced within three years next after the final settlement of the estate to which they relate, and provided further, that all costs of such proceedings shall be paid by the applicant or applicants. If not applied for within three years as above provided, or applied for and not obtained, such money shall then be placed in the educational fund as provided for in section five of this Act.

SEC. 12. All Acts and parts of Acts, so far only as they conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This Act shall take effect and be in force, on and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 5, 1867.
RICHARD C. MCCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

Amendatory of Chapter Twenty-nine, Howell Code, "Of Probate Courts."

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That Section fifty-two of said Chapter twenty-nine be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 52. Administration of the estate of a person dying intestate, shall be granted to some one or more of the persons hereinafter mentioned and they shall be respectively entitled in the following order:

First: To the surviving husband or wife or such person as he or she may request to have appointed. Second: The children. Third: The father or mother. Fourth: The brothers. Fifth: The sisters. Sixth: The grandchildren. Seventh: Any others of the next of kin who would be entitled to share in the distribution of the estate. Eighth: Creditors. Ninth: Any person legally competent; *Provided* That where there was any partnership existing between the intestate at the time of his death and any other person the surviving partner shall in no case be appointed administrator of the estate of such intestate.

SEC. 2. This Act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 3, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT.

Defining the time for the qualification of Officers elected at any general election in the counties of the Territory and legalizing the acts of the Officers holding over in the counties of Yavapai, Yuma, and Mohave, since the first day of July, and until the first day of December next.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That the several county officers, for the counties of Yavapai, Yuma, and Mohave, elected at the general election for the year 1867, may qualify at any time, on or before the first day of December, next, and that they shall respectively take office, on said first day of December, anything to the contrary, notwithstanding, and with the same force and effect as if they had respectively qualified and entered upon the duties of their respective offices, on the first day of July after, said general election.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that the old officers of said counties now holding over, shall continue to hold, and to execcise, their respective offices, until the said first day of December next, and all official acts heretofore performed by them or either of them or hereafter to be performed by them, or either of them, until the first day of December next, shall be and are hereby declared to be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, that the term of office of all county officers, hereafter to be elected, for a full term, at any general election, shall commence, on the first day of December next, after such general elections, and persons elected may qualify by filing the oaths and bonds, required by law, at any time before the time of the commencement of the term.

SEC. 4. That all Acts or parts of Acts contrary to the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect on and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 5, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

Authorizing the construction of wells on desert roads and exempting the same from taxation by the Territory.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That any person may dig, or bore wells on any unoccupied lands within a distance of not less than ten miles from living water, and not more than one half mile, distant from any desert road within the Territory, for the accommodation of travellers thereon and such well or wells, and all tenements and appurtenances connected therewith of no greater value than three thousand dollars, shall, for a period of two years, from and after the completion of said well or wells, be exempt from taxes by the Territory, except for taxes and license for tavern keeping, and the sale of distilled liquors, *Provided*, said well or wells, shall be not less than one hundred feet in depth, and kept in a suitable condition to furnish sufficient water for the accommodation of those who may travel on said road.

SEC. 2. Persons who would avail themselves of the provisions of this Act, shall, on the completion of said well or wells, give notice of the same to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, or to the county Recorder of the county in which said well or wells shall be situated, and the Board of Supervisors shall cause due examination to be made of said well or wells, and if they shall be satisfied that the requirements of the first section of this Act shall have been complied with, they shall notify the proper officers that no Territorial taxes, other than those excepted in section first, shall be assessed or collected thereon, for the period of two years from the date and service of such notice.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of January next.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 5, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

Amendatory of Chapter Forty-eight, Howell Code, "Of Proceedings in Civil Cases."

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of The Territory of Arizona:

SEC. 1. That Section four hundred and twenty of Chapter forty-eight Howell Code, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 420. A party to an action or special proceeding in any and all courts, and before any and all tribunals, and before any and all officers acting judicially, may be examined as a witness on his own behalf or in behalf of any other party in the same manner and subject to the same rules of examination as any other witness, *Provided*, however that the assignor of a thing in action, shall not be examined in behalf of said party—nor shall a party to an action be examined in his own behalf in respect to any transaction, or communication had personally by said assignor; or said party respectively with a deceased person against parties who are the executors, administrators, devisees, heirs at law, next of kin, or assignees of such deceased person, when they have acquired title to the cause of action immediately from said deceased person, or have been sued as such by the executors, administrators, devisees, heirs at law, next of kin or assignees. But when such executors, administrators, devisees, heirs at law, next of kin, or assignees shall be examined on their own behalf in regard to any conversation or transaction had between the deceased person and assignor, or said party respectively, then the said assignor or the said party may be examined in regard to such conversation or transaction, but not in regard to any new matter. But if the testimony of a party to the action or proceedings has been taken, and he shall afterwards die, and after his death the testimony so taken, shall be used upon any trial, or hearing, in the behalf of his executors, administrators, devisees, heirs at law, next of kin, or assignees, the other party or the assignor of a thing in action, shall be a competent witness, as to any and all matters to which the testimony so taken relates notwithstanding anything in this section contained to the contrary thereof.

SEC. 2. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 4, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER.
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

Amendatory of Chapter Forty, Howell Code, "Of Notaries Public."

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That section one of said Chapter forty be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. The Governor may appoint one or more Notaries Public in each county who shall hold their offices for four years respectively unless sooner removed by the Governor. Whenever the Governor shall appoint a Notary Public the Secretary of the Territory shall transmit the commission of the person so appointed to the county Recorder of the county for which such Notary was appointed; and the county Recorder on receiving such commission shall give notice thereof to the person so appointed.

SEC. 2. Section two of said Chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. The person so appointed before entering upon the duties of his office and within twenty days after receiving notice of his appointment shall appear before some officer authorized by law to administer oaths and take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law and shall transmit the same to said Recorder who shall file the same in his office.

SEC. 3. Section three of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 3. Each Notary Public shall also before entering upon the duties of his office and within the time limited for filing his official oath give a bond to this Territory with one or more sureties, to be approved by said Recorder, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that such Notary shall duly and faithfully discharge the duties of his office and shall file the same with said Recorder.

SEC. 4. Section four of said Chapter is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. Upon filing the official oath and bond as required by the two next preceeding sections, the Recorder shall deliver to the person so appointed, the commission received by him for such person; and shall thereupon give notice to the Secretary of the Territory of the filing such oath and bond and of the time of filing the same.

SEC. 5. Section seven of said Chapter is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. Whenever the office of any Notary Public shall become vacant the records of such Notary and all the papers relating to his office shall be deposited in the office of the county recorder of the proper county; and any Notary who on his resignation or removal from office shall neglect for the space of three months to deposit such records and papers, and any executor or administrator of any deceased Notary Public who shall neglect for the space of three months after his appointment, to deposit with said recorder all such records and papers as shall come to his hands, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. Section nine of said Chapter is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

SEC. 9. The County Recorder of each county shall receive and safely keep all records and papers of Notaries Public directed to be deposited in his office; and shall give certified copies of such papers and records when required and for such copies he shall receive the same fees as are by law allowed to Notaries Public: and such copies so given by said Recorder shall be as valid and effectual as if given by a Notary Public.

SEC. 7. That the Act entitled an Act amendatory of Chapter forty of the Howell Code entitled of Notaries Public approved December 29th 1865 be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. That all Acts and parts of Acts so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. That this Act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 3, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

Amendatory of an Act entitled "an Act authorizing the board of Supervisors of Yavapai county to levy a special tax for the purpose of raising funds to purchase the necessary grounds and to erect thereon a jail." Approved Nov. 6th, 1866.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION. 1. Said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. That the Board of Supervisors of Yavapai county be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to levy and cause to be collected annually a special tax, the revenue derived from which, is to be used by said Board of Supervisors for the purpose of purchasing the necessary grounds in the town of Prescott in said county and erecting thereon a Court House and Jail.

SEC. 2. For the purposes named in the preceding section, said Board of Supervisors are hereby authorized and empowered to levy and cause to be collected an annual ad valorem tax not exceeding fifty cents upon each one hundred dollars value of the taxable property in said county of Yavapai.

SEC 3. For the purposes aforesaid each male inhabitant of said county, over the age of twenty-one and under sixty years, and not by law exempt from the payment of Poll tax shall pay an annual Poll tax of one dollar.

SEC. 4. The tax herein authorized to be levied and collected shall be levied and collected in all respects, and the money arising therefrom paid into the county Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter Thirty-three Howell Code, entitled "Of Finance and Taxation" *Provided* that county warrants or other evidences of county indebtedness shall not be received or paid into the Treasury in payment of said special tax.

SEC. 5. The monies arising from the tax herein authorized shall be set apart and kept by the county Treasurer as a special fund for the use and purposes herein named.

SEC. 6. The said Board of Supervisors are hereby authorized to have said buildings erected whenever they may deem proper; and issue or cause to be issued county bonds bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum until paid, said bonds to be paid in the order in which they were issued, and when said special tax is collected.

SEC. 7. The total amount of tax collected under the provisions of this Act shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of twelve thousand dollars exclusive of the expenses of collection and disbursement.

SEC. 8. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 1, 1867,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

Amendatory of an Act entitled an Act amendatory of Chapter Thirty-three Howell Code, "Of Finance and Taxation," Approved December 30th, 1865.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That section one of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1. Section nineteen of said Chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 19. An annual ad valorem tax of fifty cents upon each one hundred dollars value of taxable property is hereby levied and directed to be collected and paid for Territorial purposes upon the assesed value of all property in this Territory, not by this Act exempt from taxation; and upon the same property the Board of Supervisors of each county is hereby authorized and empowered annually to levy and collect a tax for county expenditures not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents upon each one hundred dollars of the taxable property in such county; and upon the same property the Board of Supervisors of each county is hereby authorized and empowered annually to levy and collect, such additional or special taxes as the laws of this Territory may authorize or require them to levy and collect, *Provided*, however, that whenever the Board of Supervisors levy any tax they shall cause such levy to be entered on the record of their proceedings and shall direct their clerk to deliver a certified copy thereof to the Sheriff and Treasurer of the county, each of whom shall file said copy in his office, and on the first Monday in July in each year, the Board of Supervisors shall proceed to estimate and to ascertain the amount of taxes necessary to be assessed upon the taxable property of the county for the year next ensuing not exceeding for all purposes two dollars upon each one hundred dollars of the value of the taxable property in such county. In such estimate they shall specify the amount to be raised for each particular purpose If for any cause said Board shall not meet on the day above specified, they may meet for such purpose at any time within ten days therafter.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of January A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS.
President of the Council.
Approved October 3, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER.
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

To permanently locate the Capital, or Seat of Government, of the Territory of Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That on and after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the permanent seat of government and capital of this Territory shall be and the same is hereby established and located at the town of Tucson in the county of Pima.

SEC. 2. All Acts and parts or sections of Acts hitherto passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 4, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAS. P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

Amendatory of an Act entitled "an Act amendatory of Chapter Six, Howell Code." Approved December 30th, 1865.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That section numbered twenty-three of said Act be so amended as to read as follows:

SEC. 23. The county Treasurer of each county in this Territory shall be allowed five per cent for all moneys received by him as such county Treasurer except moneys received from a former Treasurer.

SEC. 2. All Acts and parts of Acts so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS
President of the Council.
Approved October 5, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER.
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

To amend Section Twenty-six of Chapter Ten Howell Code, "Of Crimes and Punishments."

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That section 26. of Chapter ten Howell Code of Crimes and Punishments be, and hereby is amended to read as follows:

Every person convicted of the crime of Manslaughter, shall be punished by imprisonment in the Territorial Penitentiary, for a term not less than three nor more than ten years.

SEC. 2. All Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 5, 1867
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

For the Relief of the County Recorder of the County of Yavapai

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That the Board of Supervisors of the county of Yavapai are hereby authorized to allow the account of F. G. Christie County Recorder of said county for the sum of three hundred dollars for services rendered said county, for which no compensation was provided by law. Said sum to be paid as other demands against the county are paid.

SEC. 2. This Act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 4, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

Concerning County Treasurers, County Collectors, and Boards of Supervisors.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. The County Collector of each county shall on the first Monday in January eighteen hundred and sixty eight make a settlement of his accounts with the County Treasurer, and shall on that day turn over to and deposit with said Treasurer all moneys blank license and poll tax receipts, the delinquent tax roll, and all other accounts due the county, taking the Treasurer's receipt therefor.

SEC. 2. The County Treasurer of each county shall immediately after such settlement with the Collector, pay over to the Board of Supervisors of his county, all moneys blank receipts, delinquent tax rolls, and all evidences of indebtedness to the county, that may be in his possession, together with his books; and the chairman of the board shall give his receipt therefor.

SEC. 3. The Board of Supervisors shall cause the clerk of the Board to open an account with the County Treasurer; and the Board shall pay to said Treasurer all moneys belonging to the County, charging him with the same; shall also furnish and deliver to said Treasurer, countersigned by the chairman of the board, all necessary blank receipts for county licences and poll taxes, charging the same and the amount thereof to said Treasurer; and shall also deliver to said Treasurer, the delinquent tax roll, charging him with the amount thereof. And the County Treasurer shall on the same day, pay over to the County Collector the delinquent tax roll, and the blank license and poll tax receipts and take his receipt therefor; and said Collector shall proceed to collect the taxes and licenses as required by law.

SEC. 4. From and after the first day of January A. D. 1868 the County Treasurer shall return quarterly to the Board of Supervisors, all warrants cancelled by him with a statement showing to whom each warrant was paid, and the amount of all warrants so returned shall be entered to the credit of said Treasurer in his account.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff to pay to the Treasurer on the first of each month, all money collected by him during the preceding month.

SEC. 6. The books of account of the Board of Supervisors shall be open to inspection at all times.

SEC. 7. On or before the first day of January A. D. 1868, and from time to time thereafter as occasion may require, the Board of Supervisors shall furnish to the clerk of the Board; the Sheriff and County Treasurer all necessary books and blank receipts, and none other shall be used by said officers [illegible] so furnished.

SEC. 8. On and after the first day [illegible] ary A. D. 1868 all county dues shall [illegible] in lawful money.

SEC. 9. All outstanding county [illegible] and all warrants hereafter issued by [illegible] of Supervisors, shall be paid in the [illegible] which they are issued: *Provided* that [illegible] be the duty of the County Treasurer [illegible] ever he shall have on hand funds [illegible] amount of five hundred dollars, to give [illegible] by publication in some newspaper [illegible] in his county if there be one, if not [illegible] ing notices in at least three conspicuous [illegible] in said county, that he will redeem [illegible] to that amount, specifying the number [illegible] warrants then in order for redemption [illegible] *vided further* that if any warrant so [illegible] shall not be presented, within ten days [illegible] the date of such advertisement, said [illegible] shall lie over until the succeeding [illegible] ment is made; and warrant next [illegible] shall be paid on presentation.

SEC. 10. If under the provisions of [illegible] ceding section the warrant next in [illegible] payment shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, the Treasurer shall pay the [illegible] on hand on said warrant endorsing the [illegible] thereon.

SEC. 11. The County Treasurer shall [illegible] first Monday in January make a full and [illegible] plete statement of all moneys received [illegible] from what source; and of all moneys [illegible] ed by him, and transmit a copy of the [illegible] to the Teroitorial Treasurer, and file [illegible] with the clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

SEC. 12. All acts and parts of acts [illegible] ing with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after the thirty first day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty seven.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 4, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

Providing for Certain Necessary Territorial Expenses.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION. 1. The Territorial Auditor is hereby authorized to audit and allow the following Territorial expenses:

1st. A sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for renting a suitable room for the safe and convenient keeping of the Territorial Library.

2d. A sum not exceeding fifty dollars per annum for the distribution of the acts, journals and other documents of each Legislative Assembly.

3d. A sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for the purpose of appropriately lithographing the bonds authorized to be issued by the 4th Legislative Assembly.

4th. A sum not exceeding three hundred dollars for printing official reports and for other contingent expenses.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of December next.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 5, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER.

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled an Act, amendatory of Chapter Fourteen, Howell Code, "Of the Legislature," approved November 2d, 1866.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That Section sixteen of an Act entitled an Act, amendatory of chapter 14, Howell Code of the Legislature, approved Nov. 2d 1866, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 16. The annual meeting of the Legislature shall be on the second Tuesday of November and shall be held at the seat of Government, or Capital of the Territory.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Apppproved October 7, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

To Repeal an Act entitled "An Act to Provide for the Segregation of Mining Claims," Approved November 5, 1866.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That an Act entitled an Act to provide for the segregation of mining claims, approved November fifth, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 5, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

AN ACT

Repealing Section Seventeen of Chapter Fourteen, Howell Code, "Of the Legislature."

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That Section seventeen of Chapter fourteen of the Howell Code, and all Acts amendatory thereof, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That after the passage of this Act and until another census or enumeration shall have been taken, the apportionment of members of the Legislature shall be made on the basis of the census of the year 1867.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OLIVER LINDSEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OCTAVIUS D. GASS,
President of the Council.
Approved October 5, 1867.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
A true copy of the original on file in my office.
JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. IV. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1867. NO. 26.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the Inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year, $7.00 One copy, six months, $4.00. One copy, three months, $2.50.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Half square, one time, $2.00; each additional time, $1.50.

One square, one time, $3.00; each additional time, $2.00.

Each additional half square and square, same rate.

Advertisements measuring over one-half square will be counted and charged one square.

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.

Terms, Invariably in advance.

JOHN H. MARION, BENJ. H. WEAVER,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Agents for the Miner.

The following persons are authorized to receive payment for subscription and advertising:

Wickenburg, A. H. Peoples. Walnut Grove, Allen Cullumber. Skull Valley, J. H. Mathews. Rio Verde, Jos. Melvin. Agua Frio, J. P. Osborn. Bowers Ranch, M. K. Lerty, Big Bug, J. Thomas Walker's, D. R. Poland. Upper Hassayampa, Jas. A. Anderson. Postle's, J. Brown. Tucson, J. B. Allen. Agua Caliente, K. S. Woolsey. La Paz, D. King. Hardyville, J. P. Bull. Arizona City, Geo. Martin. Fort McDowell, P. McCannon.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Wasnington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence upon all subjects of a public nature, which may be of interest to our readers will at all times, when furnished, be published in the MINER, but we wish it distinctly understood that we will not be accountable with our life, our property etc., for their contents. We expect to have our hands full in settling our own troubles, and being too poor to engage a fighting editor, intend to fix up our own business with "jaw-bone." Sabe, John?

Officers of the Territory.

FEDERAL.

Governor.—Richard C. McCormick. *Secretary.* James P. T. Carter. *Assistant Secretary.*—Henry W. Fleury. *Chief Justice.*—William F. Turner. *Associate do.*—Henry T. Backus, Harleigh H. Carter. *Surveyor General.*—Laurens Upson. *Marshall.*—Edward Phelps. *Supt. Indian Affairs.*—George W. Dent. *District Attorney.*—Vacant. *Assessor of Internal Revenue.*—Henry A. Bigelow. *Collector.*—Levi Bashford.

TERRITORIAL.

Auditor.—James Grant. *Treasurer.*—John T. Alsap. *Adjutant General.*—William H. Garvin. *Delegate in Congress.*—Coles Bashford. *Probate Judges. Pima Co.*—Sidney R. Delong. *Yuma Co.*—Joseph B. Tuttle. *Mohave Co.*—William L. Haskell. *Pah-Ute Co.*—David M. Thomas. *Yavapai Co.*—Hezekiah Brooks.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

SAMUEL E. BLAIR,
Justice of the Peace, Office—Montezuma street, Prescott. v4n25

G. W. BARNARD,
Justice of the Peace, Office—Granite street, Prescott. v4n25.

JNO. HOWARD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Prescott.

HENRY JENKINS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
TUBAC, A. T.

M. R. PLATT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law—Pine-St.
TUCSON, A. T.

J. P. HARGRAVE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Cortez-St. Third house south of the Plaza,
PRESCOTT, A. T. 7

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Court House Building—TUCSON, A. T.

HENRY W. FLEURY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY

WM. J. BERRY,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, and Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California.
v4n21. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

E. DARLING,
Pioneer
DRUG STORE,
PRESCOTT, A. T.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: Now that the building of a railroad along the 35th parallel of North Latitude is no longer a matter of doubt, let us note the prospects and progress of the great National enterprise, as it wends its way across the continent. The following is an extract from correspondence to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated at Doane's Ferry, Colorado, July 24, 1867:

After remaining in camp for one week at Fort Lyon, General Wright resolved to make another move on the 22d. Our detention at Lyon was made in order to plot the line surveyed, and organize the parties that are going to diverge from this point.

General Wright, with Mr. Runk's and Mr. Eicholz's divisions, escorted by a company of the 3d Cavalry, crossed the Arkansas at Fort Lyon. Their course will be up the Purgatory, and across the Raton mountains to Fort Union, and from there to Albuquerque, a total distance of about three hundred and eighty miles from Fort Lyon. Drs. Louis and Laconte accompany General Wright, as does Dr. Bell, the young English gentleman of whom I spoke in a former letter. A Mr. Yardley, who accompanies the expedition for pleasure, has kindly consented to make the barometrical observations in the absence of Dr. Parry, who goes with Mr. Miller. This expedition is well provided with every thing necessary to make it a success, and no doubt it will be.

J. Imbrie Miller is a native of Philadelphia, and a son of Edward Miller, Esq., well known in the railroad world. Mr. Miller is quite a young man, scarcely twenty-seven years of age; yet he has made his mark as an engineer. He takes twenty-five men and ten wagons, and goes up to the Huarfano river, and up that stream to the Sangre de Christo Pass. This he surveys, in addition to Mosca Pass, and then crosses to Fort Garland. From Fort Garland Mr. Miller goes down the valley of the Rio Grande, and joins General Wright at Albuquerque. Mr. J. H. Hobart, of Potts town, Pa., is Mr. Miller's first assistant.

Lieutenant J. W. Hannay, of Company G, 3d Infantry, with twenty-five men, acts as an escort for Mr. Miller. One peculiarity of the expedition is the fact that there is but one man in it over thirty years of age. The distance from Lyon to Albuquerque, by the route Mr. Miller takes, is four hundred and twenty miles, over which he expects to run a line in sixty days, although he is allowed some eight days more.

Major A. R. Calhoun, with a few men, goes to the entrance to the South Park, along the Arkansas river. His orders are to examine the passes and the mountains surrounding the park and the cañons to the southeast. He will note the breaks in the mountain chain, and try to find a passage to the head waters of the Colorado practicable for railroad purposes. He notes the mineralogical features of the country, and then strikes the head waters of the Rio Grande. This river he follows, and expects to join Mr. Miller before reaching Albuquerque. The distance over which he travels to join General Wright will be nearly nine hundred miles. He travels on horseback, and will complete the route in sixty-seven days.

The men felt much more pleasure in leaving Lyon than Wallace. After the parties had bade one another God speed, Wright crossed the Arkansas, and Mr. Miller's expedition, accompanied by Major Calhoun, passed up the north side of the river, running the line started at Fort Lyon on towards the Huarfano.

The surveying party at last advices had reached Albuquerque, and were to have left there, to continue on their course westward, on the 10th of September. The party will proceed to the Colorado river, and after looking out a suitable place for a crossing, they will commence surveying each way from the river, and at an early day the Company will commence grading at or near the river. It is not yet known which of the routes will be adopted—the Beale route, which runs near the San Francisco mountain, or the Whipple route, that passes to the south of San Francisco mountain, up the Chino Valley, through the Aztec Pass, and joining the Beale route near Beale's Springs; thence along the Beale route to San Francisco. This road will be favored by all Californians, as it will run near seven hundred miles in California, and through Kern River, Tulare and San Joaquin valleys to Stockton, and a branch will cross the Coast Range near Livermore's Pass to San Jose and San Francisco.

By the first of November we will hear from the Company again, and then we will notice the matter further. ***

HON. J. B. ALLEN.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: I do not believe in complimentary notices as a general thing; but when we find a servant of the people, in these degenerate days, who so far forgets self as to enter with all his soul into the work of legislation for the good of the people, regardless of the feelings or opinions of any one, I think the people should say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Such an one, in my judgment, is the Hon. J. B. Allen of Pima county. Mr. Allen has, since his arrival here (notwithstanding ill health) done more *real* good for the Territory at large than any other member of the Legislature. He has not *talked* as much as some have, but he has *worked* early and late. He has originated and introduced more good laws than any other member of the House. As one of the Committee of Ways and Means, he has labored unceasingly to bring to light the misdeeds perpetrated to the injury of the people by the "outfit" of 1864, and has, in his quiet way, assisted in saving to the Territory some six thousand dollars *generously given away* by the aforesaid "outfit" in early days to one Coles Bashford, formerly of Wisconsin, and now *resident* of Washington City, serving the Territory as Delegate just about as he did when acting as our Attorney General. Mr. Allen has also arranged and perfected the laws relating to Finance and the duties of the Territorial and county officers. The people will long remember Mr. Allen for the good he has accomplished for them at this session of the Legislature; and I, for one, hope the Pima people will honor him again next year. I do not know the politics of the gentleman, but, judging from his efforts in reconstructing the past, I would put him up for a good, old-fashioned Democrat. A. & Z.

We agree with our correspondent. Mr. Allen is deserving of all that is said in his praise. He is one of our pioneer citizens, and a gentleman of intelligence, perseverance and sound business qualifications.

PERSEVERE.—In all things that you undertake, bring to your aid that element of all success, perseverance. If you start in any kind of business, no matter on how small a scale, persevere. Get at your work with determination, bravely hang to, and grow to your object till you attain the goal you seek. If you wish to be anybody, you must hang on, carry through what you have undertaken, never let up, never cease to be watchful. Do not mind the pleasure it costs or denies you, the luxuries or golden farcinations of society, believing God formed you as the instrument to carry out with success what you have undertaken. Put forth your whole energy. Stir around, wake up and keep things moving, never grow despairing if storms assail you, if you are surrounded by deep gloom, if on all sides you see nothing but darkness, never mind, keep a stiff upper lip, a clear conscience and persevere. You will come out all right, you are bound to gain the ascendency, and when clear of the breakers you will look back at your troubles and laugh at them. The world with all its stolidness, selfishness, uncharitableness and immaterialism, admires a man of pluck and energy, who will drive straight on and overcome imagined impossible obstructions. Consider yourself equal to the position, work with a will, drive care to the wind, whistle at trouble, and you will in the end gain your independence by your own exertions which will afford you a life-long pleasure. Persevere in all things and in all cases. It is success, and will bring you a sure reward.

JOSH BILLINGS ON GONGS.—Josh Billings relateth his first experience with the gong, thusly:

I never can eradicate holi from my memory the sound of the first gong I ever heard. I was setting on the frunt stupe of a tavern in the sitty uv Bufferlo, pensively smokin. The sun was goin to bed, and the heavens fur and nere was blushin at the performance. The Ery Kanal with its golden waters was on its way to Albany, and I was perusin the line botes a floatin bi and thinkin uv Italy (where I used to live) and her gondolers and gallus wimmen. Mi entire sole as it were, was in a swet. I wanted to klimb, I felt grate, I aktually grew, there are things in this life tu big tu be trifled with, there are times when a man brakes luce from hisself, when he sees sperrits, when he can almost tuch the mune, and feels as tho he cud fill both hands with the stars uv hevin, and almost sware that he was a bank president. That's what ailed me. But the course uv troo luv never did run smoothe, (this is Shakesperes opinyun too. I and he often think thro I quil,) just as I was doing my best—drummer, drummer, spat, bang, beller, crash, roar, ram, drummer, drummer, whang, rip, tare, rally, drummer, drummer, dum, with a tremenjus jump I struck the senter uv the sidewalk, with another I stood in the middle of the street, snortin like an Injun pony at a band uv musick. I gazed in wild despair at the tavern stand, mi hart swelled up as big as an outdoor uven, mi teeth ware as luce as a string uv bedes. I thot all the crockery in the tavern had fell down. I thot ov fenomenons. I thot ov Gabriel and his horn. I wos jest on the pint ov thinking uv something else when the landlord cum out to the frunt stape ov the tavern, holdin by a string the bottom uv an old brass kettle. He kawled me gentla with his hand, I went slola and slola up tu him, he kammed mi feres, he sed it was a gong, I sa the kussed thing, he sed suppei was reddy, he asked me if I wuld have black or green tee, and I sed I wud

MILES O'REILLY alludes as follows to the late Gen. Meagher's wife. Such a tribute is worth a life-time of devotion such as she has shown:

How noble a wife she has been—with what fidelity of warm devotion she has clung to the varying fortunes of her brilliant but erratic lord—only those could tell whose lips must remain silent under the seal of relationship. Reared in luxury, and as much flattered and followed for her beauty as Meagher had been in early days for his genius and gift of eloquence, she never faltered in her allegiance to the exile who reached his highest fortune when he won her heart. Whither he went she followed him; his people became indeed her people, as his God she made her God. We dare not write more upon this branch of the subject, though we write from an overflowing heart, and have many thoughts surging upward and clamoring for expression.

DECLIVITY OF RIVERS.—A very slight declivity suffices to give the running motion to water. Three inches per mile, in a smooth, straight channel, gives a velocity of about three miles an hour. The Ganges, which gathers the waters of the Himalaya Mountains, the loftiest in the world, is at 1,800 miles from its mouth, only about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and to fall these 800 feet in the long course the water requires more than a month. The great river Magdalena, in South America, running for 1,000 miles between two ridges of the Andes, falls only 500 feet in all that distance; above the commencement of the 1000 miles, it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the mountains. The gigantic Rio de la Plata has so gentle a descent to the ocean, that, in Paraguay, 1,500 miles from its mouth, large ships are seen which have sailed against the current all the way by the force of the wind alone—that is to say, which on the beautiful inclined plane of the stream, have been gradually lifted by the soft wind, and even against the current, to elevation greater than that of our loftiest spires.

NEVADA COUNTY, CAL.—Judge Rolfe, who is writing a report for Mining Commissioner Browne, says that the present annual gold yield of Nevada county, Cal., is $6,700,000. He estimates that it has not materially decreased in the past five or six years, as the quartz and cement make up for the decrease of the placers.

LESSONS OF THE ELECTION.

Many of the political quidnuncs and wiseacres have been amusing themselves by pointing out the causes which produced the results of the election, and in explaining the lessons taught by that event. On these points we have had somewhat to say, and shall take occasion to say more. The pretense of some of the defeated and chagrined ones, that the result of the election proves the revival of the old secession or rebellious element of the State, is the idlest of nonsense. The great mass of those who carried the successful ticket through are as loyal and true to the country, the Constitution and the flag, as the mass of the people of any party; and should the Nation or State be again threatened from any source, foreign or domestic, it will find no more earnest defenders than in the persons of the successful candidates and those who elected them. The partisan claim that all the patriotism and virtue of the State belong to the defeated party, is as foolish as it is wicked, and can be put forward only by those who really desire to injure their country, or who are actuated only by passion steeped in ignorance. The truth is, the astonishing political results lately witnessed in this State may be justly attributed to the operation of natural causes upon the minds of a people sufficiently intelligent not to be made the dupes of mere office-seeking partisans, or of subsidized partisan journals in their interests. The people wished to check the political corruption, everywhere manifest, which threatened their liberties; they wished to rebuke the official extravagance and recklessness of expenditure visible on all hands, and threatening the very existence of the Nation; they wished to put a stop to the domineering insolence and bitter intolerance of representative and executive officials so painfully apparent throughout the land, and which is fast sapping our republican institutions. they wished to enter their protest against the Congressional policy which seeks to keep this Union divided against itself—which makes our National Courts subject to the whims of irresponsible military officers—which seeks to make the negro race equal in the councils of the Nation, and which strives to erect, out of the ruins of the National Congress, a tyrannical oligarchy whose members shall be the most intolerant of partisans. Thus wishing, the people saw the necessity of acting. And they have acted effectually. They have put the ball of political regeneration in motion by kindling anew the fires of patriotism to burn out corruptionists, and to destroy those who would make traffic of the holiest sentiments of a people, and riot on the hard earnings of their toil. In spite of power, of wealth, of party discipline, and without money or organization, the people have done these things. They have thus shown their capacity to protect themselves and their liberties, and their determination to do so. The revolution has been very complete, and quite surprising. Let those who thereby have been unexpectedly elevated to power heed the matter well. To them is now intrusted the management of the affairs of this city and State. On them rests the responsibility. Let them beware how they abuse it. If they would retain power, place and public confidence, they must manage public affairs for the interest of the people at large, and not in the interests of party, or for the aggrandizement of partisan leaders and strikers at the expense of the public. The people will watch them with a jealous eye, and, if they find them false, faithless and corrupt in their new positions, will sweep them away by a more thorough and fierce revolution than that which put them in power.—*San Francisco Call.*

FEMALE LOBBYISTS.

Mrs. Ames, in a Washington letter to the New York *Independent*, describes a class who are far more numerous and influential than is consistent with the morality and self-respect of our National Legislature. The following sketch of a female lobbyist reminds us of the days of Charles II. and Louis XIV., when women played an influential but demoralizing part in politics:

Leaning back in a deep chair, no one near her, you see a fair woman, whose beautiful presence seems at variance with the many angular and the few coarse women around her. The calmness of assured position, the serene satisfaction of conscious beauty, envelop her and float from her like an atmosphere. We feel it even here. Pale plumes droop above her lovely forehead; velvet draperies fall about her graceful form. We catch a glimpse of alluring laces, the gleam of jewels glittering on dimpled, ungloved hands. Look long into this face; its splendor of tint and perfection of outline can bear the closest scrutiny. Look long, and then say if a soul saintly as well as serene looks out from the dilating irises of those beguiling eyes. Look, and the unveiled gaze will tell you, as plainly as gaze can tell, that adulation is the light of its life, and seduction the secret of its spell. This beauty would not blanch before the profanest sight; it is the beauty of one who tunes her tongue to honeyed accent, and lifts up her eyelids to lead men astray. She comes and goes in a showy carriage. She glides through the corridors, haunts the galleries and ante-rooms of the Capitol, and everywhere conspicuous in her beauty. All who behold her inquire: "Who is that beautiful woman?" Nobody seems quite sure. Doubt and mystery envelop her like a cloud. "She is a rich and beautiful widow." "She is unmarried." "She is visiting the city with her husband." Every gazer has a different answer. There are a few, deep in the secrets of diplomacy, of legislative venality, of governmental prostitution, who can tell you that she is one of the most subtle and most dangerous of lobbyists. She is but one of a class always beautiful and always successful. She plays for large stakes, but she always wins. The man who says to her, "Secure my appointment, make sure my promotion, and I will pay so many thousands," usually gets his appointment, and she her thousands. Does she wait like a suppliant? Not at all. She sits like an empress waiting to audience. Will she receive her subjects in promiscuous assemblage? No. If you wait long enough you will see her glide over those tesselated floors, but not alone. Far from the ears of the crowd, in some anteroom, sumptuous enough for the Sybarites, this woman, as beautiful as nature and art can make her, will dazzle the sight of a half-demented and wholly-bewildered magnato, and then tell him what *she* wants. With alluring eyes and beguiling voice she well besieges his will, through the outwork of his senses, and so charms him on to do her pleasure. He promises her his influence; he promises her his power; her favorite shall have the boon he demands. Thus some of the highest prizes in the Government are won. Unscrupulous men pay wily, unprincipled women to touch the subtlest and surest springs of influence, and thus open a secret way to their public success.

COFFEE—ITS PREPARATION.

In the weekly papers a great deal has been said and written of late on the preparation of an almost indispensable beverage—coffee, but the remarks have been confined to the treatment of the ground coffee bean—that is to say, the preparation of the extract—while the greater attention should be paid to the preparation of the beans for this process. For all methods for preparing this beverage the beans should be at first assorted by hand in order to remove foreign substances, as chips of wood, feathers, black and spoiled beans, all of which, if roasted with the coffee even in small quantities, materially injure the flavor of the beverage.

Very dark colored beans are generally colored artificially, and ought to be washed in a small quantity of water and dried in cloth before roasting. This latter operation is of the most vital importance to the quality of the beverage. It ought to be carried only to such a point that the coffee-beans lose their horny appearance, and may be ground easily on a sharpened coffee-mill. Coffee contains a crystalline body called caffein or thein, because it is also an essential part of tea, which is volatile and becomes dissipated if the roasting is done too rapidly at too great a heat, or if the roasting is carried too far. The beans after roasting ought to possess a light brown color.

In dark brown coffee no more *caffein* is contained, and if the roasting is continued until the beans are black, the beverage made from them does not deserve any more than the name of coffee. The roasted beans lose their aroma by keeping through the influence of the air, which permeates them consequent upon their great porosity created by roasting, and oxydizes the volatile aromatic oil. This deleterious change must be obviated by throwing a small quantity of powdered sugar into the roasting drum, after the beans have become thoroughly roasted and immediately before emptying the drum. Half an ounce of sugar for every pound of coffee is a sufficient quantity. The sugar melts and forms a coat of caramel around the beans, impenetrable to the air.

The beans then look bright, varnished; lose their odor entirely, which, of course, reappears upon grinding. Where this is not done it is better to roast but a small quantity of coffee immediately before using it. After roasting the beans ought to be spread out in a thin layer, so as to cool rapidly. If they remain piled up while hot, they will heat rapidly by absorption of air, and sweat or even ignite. The roasted beans must be kept in a dry place, as the caramel coating easily absorbs the moisture. By roasting to a chestnut brown color the beans lose 15 to 16 per cent. of their weight, while the extract from the same amounts to 20 or 21 per cent. of the weight of the raw beans. In roasting to a dark brown, or black color, the loss in weight increases considerably. While the weight diminishes, the volume of the beans increases greatly by roasting.

On an average, 100 volumes of raw beans gives from 160 to 160 volumes of roasted beans. After roasting the beans are ready for the preparation of the extract by maceration, infusion or boiling. One ounce of the ground coffee gives about five cups of the beverage of moderate strength. It ought to be brown, and not black, and should be turbid. This property is chiefly caused by fat contained in the coffee, which is partly destroyed by roasting, but may be removed by isinglass. The coffee ought to have the flavor of the bean, in order to have the beneficial effect of promoting digestion generally ascribed to it. If by excessive roasting or boiling this be destroyed the beverage will be no better than that prepared from the various coffee substitutes.—*American Artisan.*

GOOD FOR THE PRESS.—A young lady and a Good Templar, in a California town, entered into a lively discussion, in the Lodge of which she was a member, on the subject of cider drinking. She was very fond of sweet cider, and on no account could she be persuaded to shun it. Addressing an anti-cider drinker she said: "I love cider; it is a necessity with me; I must have it—I will have it. If this Lodge decides that we must not drink it, I shall eat apples, and then get some good-looking fellow to squeeze me; for I tell you I can't live without cider." If that young woman is as handsome as she is smart, we would like to be her cider-press.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER TO START.—We are informed (says the Virginia *Trespass*) that Rhoades is contemplating another venture with a Democratic newspaper in this city. The plan is to start the paper as joint stock property and enterprise, placing shares at a low figure, for the purpose of enabling workingmen to take a large share of the stock. We understand the paper is to commence publication about the first of January.

HEAVY BLASTING.—The shocks of the blasts fired in the Summit tunnel, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, were distinctly felt at Jackson's ranch, a distance of fifteen miles from the tunnel. The shocks were so powerful as to cause the windows of the Jackson's ranch toll-house to rattle as if a cannon had been discharged near them. The explosive agent used was nitro-glycerine.

OCTOBERISH.—The weather is now getting Octoberish. People can again sleep two in a bed with tolerable comfort. About this time the wedding season begins, and pastors in general are getting ready for the Fall trade in connubialism and marriage fees. The cradle business next Summer is likely to be very lively.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, which is one of the largest printing establishments in the United States, was started in 1836 by three journeymen printers, two of whom are yet living and are millionaires.

A NEW LETTER BY ARTEMUS WARD.

The following letter by Artemus Ward has been published in the "Savage Club Papers:"

I was sitting in the bar quietly smokin' a frugal pipe, when two middle aged and stern lookin' females and a young and pretty female entered the room. They were accompanied by two umbrellas and a negro gentleman.

"Do you feel for the down trodden?" said one of the females, a thin-faced and sharp-voiced person in green spectacles.

"Do I feel for it?" ansered the lan'lord, in a puzzled voice; "do I feel for it?"

"Yes; for the oppressed—the benighted?"

"Inasmuch as to which?" said the lan'lord.

"You see this man?" said the female, raisin' the umbrella to the negro gentleman.

"Yes, marm, I see—him——"

"Yes," said the female, raisin' her voice to an exceedin' high pitch, "you see him, an' he's your brother!"

"No; I'm darned if he is!" said the lan'lord, hastily retreating to his beer-casks.

"And yours!" shouted the excited female, addressin' me. "He is also your brother!"

"No; I think not, marm," I pleasantly replied. "The nearest we come to that color in our fam'ly was the case of my brother John. He had the janders for sev'ral years; but they finally left him. I am happy to state that at the present time he hasn't a solitary jander."

"Look at this man!" screamed the female.

I looked at him. He was an able-bodied, well dressed, comfortable looking nigger. He looked as though he might heave three or four good meals a day into him without a murmur.

"Look at that down-trodden man!" cried the female.

"Who trod on him?" I inquired.

"Villains! despots!"

"Well," said the lan'lord, "why don't you go to the willains about it? Why do you come tellin' us negroes is our brothers, and brandishin' your umbrellas round like a lot of lunytics? You'r wuss than the sperrit-rappers."

"Have you," said the middle-aged female No. 2, who was a quieter sort of person; "have you no sentiment, no poetry in your soul, no love for the beautiful? Dost never go into the green fields to cull the beautiful flowers?"

"I not only never dost," said the lan'lord, in an angry voice, "but I'll bet you five pound you can't bring any man as says I dost."

"The little birds," continued the female; "dost not love to gaze onto them?"

"I would I were a bird, that I might fly to thou," I humorously sung, casting a sweet glance at the pretty young woman.

"Don't you look in that way at my dawter," said female No. 1, in a violent voice; "you're old enough to be her father."

"'Twas an innocent look, dear madam," I softly said. "You behold in me an emblem of innocense and purity. In fact, I start for Rome by the first train to-morrow, to sit as a model to a celebrated artist, who is about to sculp a statute to be called Sweet Innocense. Do you 'spose a sculper would send for me for that purpose onless he know'd I was overflowing with innocency? Don't make an error about me."

"It is my opinyun," said the leading female, "that you're a scoffer and wretch. Your mind is in a wusser beclouded state than the poor negroes we are seeking to aid. You are a groper in the dark cellar of sin. O sinful man!

'There is a sparkling fount,
Come, O come and drink.'

No; you will not come and drink."

"Yes he will," said the lan'lord, "If you'll treat. Just try him."

"As for you," said the enraged female to the lan'lord, "you're a degraded bein,' too low and wulgar to talk to."

"This is the sparklin' fount for me, dear sister!" cried the lan'lord, drawin' and drinkin' a mug of beer. Having uttered which goak, he gave a low rumblin' larf, and relapst into silence.

"My colored fren," I said to the negro, kindly, "what is it all about?"

He said they were trying to raise money to send missionaries to the Southern States in America to preach to the vast numbers of negroes recently made free there. He said they were without the Gospel; they were without tracts.

I said:

"My friend, this is a seris matter. I admire you for trying to help the race to which you belong; and far be it for me to say anything again carrying the Gospel among the blacks of the South. Let them go to them by all means. But I happen to individually know there are sum thousands of liberated blacks in the South who are starvin.' I don't blame any body for this; but it is a very sad fact. Some are really too ill to work, some can't get work to do, and others are too foolish to see any necessity for workin.' I was down there last winter, and I observed that this class had plenty of preachin' for their souls, but skurce any vittles for their stummux. Now, if it is proposed to send flour and bacon along with the Gospel, the idea is really an excellent one. If, on t'other hand, it is proposed to send preachin' alone, all I can say is that it's a hard case for the niggers. If you expect a colored person to get deeply interested in a tract when his stummick is empty, you expect too much."

I gave the negro as much as I could afford, and the kind-hearted lan'lord did the same. I said:

"Farewell my colored frien, I wish you well certainly. You are now as free as the eagle. Be like him and soar. But don't attempt to convert an Ethiopian when his stummuck yearns for vittles. And you, ladies, I hope you are ready to help the poor at home, as you seem to help the poor and unfortunate abroad."

When they had gone the lan'lord said:

"Come into the garden, Ward." And we went and culled some carrots for dinner.

A YOUNG lady school teacher of Ir[illegible] lis was endeavoring to impress [illegible] scholars the terrible effects of the [illegible] Californ[illegible] of Nebuchadnezzar. She told the [illegible] seven years he ate grass like a [illegible] then a small boy asked: "Did he [illegible]

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION, - - - - EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1867.

THE FUTURE OF ARIZONA.

The editor of the San Bernardino *Guardian*, who is a firm friend and sincere well-wisher of Arizona, draws an unfavorable augury from the heavy and continued exodus from this part of the Territory, and says: "Such a stampede from Prescott, at this season, is a distressing sign of the times." So it would seem, friend *Guardian*, to the superficial observer. So it has seemed to us within this fortnight, as we have passed through our streets lately full of life, bustle and gaiety—silent now and almost deserted since the Legislature adjourned and the Pima delegation took the Capital home in their pockets. (What other delegations from a distance took home in their pockets, as a counterpoise to the Capital, we will refrain from saying just now.) It is getting lonesome here. It will probably be more lonesome before the year is out, for yet others talk of leaving us for the East, and for the West, and for the South. Truly, never before has there been such an exodus from Prescott at this season of the year. Yet, after a calm and philosophical survey of the premises, we are satisfied that the material and permanent interests of the town have sustained little if any damage from the stampede which our friend inside regards as so distressingly ominous of evil times.

For many of those who are now leaving us intend to return—some at an early day, accompanied by their families and friends; others, whose interests lie wholly or chiefly in quartz, whenever the condition of the country will permit them to work their mines advantageously, and without recklessly exposing their lives. We cannot expect, and, indeed, we do not want, men to remain here in idleness, running in debt, contracting bad habits, demoralizing themselves and the country, when in California or elsewhere they can obtain remunerative employment, and so acquire means to be used at a more favorable time in the future in developing their interests here. Some who have left us are of a class who acquire no permanent interests in any country, but follow mining excitements for the purpose of living by their wits. That they have been here and lived well is an indication that the country is a good one, since it has supported persons of their class. Their departure does no injury, although it indicates that times are not so flush as they have been and probably will be again.

Though our Summer population has left us, our substantial citizens remain—men of energy and perseverance, who have faith in the resources of the country, and courage and patience to wait for and assist their development. They know that the bowels of our rugged mountains are teeming with mineral wealth incalculable—that our valleys are unsurpassed in fruitfulness—that our ranges are capable of supporting in perennial fatness all the flocks and herds of the West; and with these superior advantages, added to which are a healthful and agreeable climate, pure water, timber in variety and abundance and a pleasing diversity of mountain and valley, dell and upland, rocky cliff and willowy glen, they are content to wait in patient hope until the treacherous savage shall have been driven from his haunts, and they are permitted to enter peacefully into the full enjoyment of the rich and beautiful inheritance which a benign Providence has allotted to them here. Upon no other section of country within the borders of the United States has bountiful Nature bestowed her choicest gifts so lavishly as upon this. Nowhere else are sources of wealth so widely different and so great in extent so equally commingled and so happily joined to all the elements of pleasurable existence. Skeptics may smile at our enthusiasm; but those who have traversed this portion of Arizona know that we have not exaggerated. True, our "wilderness" has not yet begun to "blossom as the rose;" we have not yet availed ourselves but in a slight degree of Nature's largess; we care not to sow that the Apache may reap—to build that he may burn; and our fertile valleys, our broad savannas and our mountain depositaries of exhaustless wealth must await the subjugation of the murderous savage before they can be brought by the intelligent industry of civilized man to their destined perfection of use and beauty. That time cannot be long delayed. When our hardy miners and settlers find that the military are unable to cope with the hostile Indians, they will do as they have been compelled to do in all new Territories—take the matter into their own hands and conquer a lasting peace. There are too great interests at stake here to abandon the country without a struggle. The land is too rich to be resigned to a horde of miserable savages—not warlike, but cunning thieves and treacherous, cowardly murderers. White energy and enterprise have established a footing here, and year by year are making headway against all obstacles in spite of increasing danger to life and [illegible] caused by the growing boldness of [illegible] Apache, stimulated by military inaction. [illegible] able property of this county has been [illegible] in value, and the number of families [illegible] county largely increased in the past; [illegible] dly the gloomiest twelvemonth that [illegible] has experienced since her organiza[illegible] a Territory. Improvements are progressing; and the country cannot go backward. In the course of a few brief months, as we have every reason to believe, ground will be broken upon a trans-continental railway line passing through the Territory, at the crossing of the Colorado; and thenceforward our prosperity will be rapid, although no more certainly assured than it is even now.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

Hon. Henry H. Haight, the Democratic Governor elect of California, is setting an example which aspiring politicians would do well to follow. He positively declines to be a candidate for United States Senator from California, not because he has not as fair a chance of election as any man in the field, but because, having been called by the people to the responsible office of Governor of the State, he will not betray the trust reposed in him by committing it to other hands. He prefers the popular wish to his own inclination, and the interests of his State to his personal aggrandizement. His name having been mentioned in connection with the Senatorship, the San Francisco *Examiner*, evidently speaking by authority, says:

"Mr. Haight considers himself under an obligation, as binding as any that can be imposed upon a man, to the people of the State of California who have just so confidingly chosen him as their Governor, to enter upon and execute for the term, the duties of that high position. It is therefore utterly repulsive to his feelings to have his name associated with the office of Senator, for it involves the imputation of a capability on his part of betraying his high trust. Therefore under no possible circumstances will he permit himself to be a candidate for that office. This we supposed would be his position when we presented the names of certain gentlemen spoken of in connection with that office, omitting his, and we are happy now to state that we *know* such to be his position."

If every man who holds official station, by election or appointment, were as faithful to their trust as Mr. Haight promises to be, the people would be largely the gainers. And the people are beginning to understand these things. The time is rapidly passing away when "the honest masses" can be made the dupes and victims of nimble tongued demagogues, skilled in the strategy of professional politics, mighty at primaries and invincible in the lobby. During seasons of great political excitement, the American people have been induced to follow after self-constituted party leaders; but they have at length acquired in the expensive school of experience a degree of knowledge which threatens to disappoint the hopes of all professional office-seekers. Ambitious politicians everywhere had better make a note of this increase of popular intelligence, and endeavor to earn promotion by faithfulness to such trusts as may be reposed in them, rather than by trickery, fraud and corruption—means once potent but now useless. Some months since a venerable Republican assured us that "the trade of the politician was gone, and henceforth the people would select their own leaders." When Gorham wire-worked his way into a gubernatorial nomination we thought our old friend had been mistaken; but we saw the full force of his remark when we heard of Haight's election. We commend this matter to the consideration of those who, in this Territory, are bartering the interests of our citizens and the welfare of the country for the bare possibility of a seat in Congress. Let them take warning by the fate of Gorham, and, avoiding the rock upon which he split, emulate the noble example of Haight. Our people are not ungrateful; on the contrary, they are quick to recognize and ready to reward those who have been faithful to them; but whoever attempts to make himself superior to their wishes and interests will find he has reckoned without his host.

How Did He Know It?—"Go abroad to learn the news of home" is a maxim old and sage. An instance wherein it is applicable has come to our notice. The Camp Wallen, A. T., correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, under date of September 2d—two days before the meeting of the last Territorial Legislature, and more than two weeks prior to the adoption by that body of the Memorial to Congress praying that the Governor be authorized to raise a regiment of volunteer troops to operate against the Indians in this Territory—writes:

"There is a rumor afloat that a regiment of volunteers will be organized to operate against the Indians. The officers will be appointed by the Governor, and Colonel Lewis, of Tubac, it is said, will have the Colonelcy of the regiment."

How did the *Union's* correspondent get this "rumor" and its accompanying "*on dit*?" It was generally known here in Prescott that Congress would be memorialized to grant the Governor authority to raise a regiment; but we did not know that such authority would certainly be given, or that the Colonelcy of the regiment had already been disposed of. Colonel Lewis has the ability and experience to make a good commander; but what object *could* His Excellency have had in assuring *him* of the appointment before it was known whether Congress would authorize the raising of the regiment or not; or, in case it did, whether it would intrust the appointment of officers to the Governor, or somebody else? We think the correspondent has been a little too fast.

Hon. H. H. Carter, Judge of the Second Judicial District, is now at Camp Mohave, the guest of Capt. Young. He will leave there for Prescott in a few days, if he is not already on the way.

G. T. T.—We learn that Alex. McKey, member of the Council from Yuma county, accompanied the Pima delegation to Tucson. He seems to be in no haste to meet his constituency and render an account of his stewardship.

Deferred.—A communication entitled "A Glance at the Past and a Glimpse of the Future," is unavoidably laid over until next week.

INDIAN FIGHTING.

There is perhaps little glory to be won by fighting a horde of half-naked, ill-armed, skulking savages, who cannot be reached without much toil and difficulty, and will not stand up to give and take in fair conflict upon an open field; yet there is always credit to be gained by the faithful and zealous performance of duty, as there is reputation to be lost by its neglect. The Miner has ever been friendly to the military in this Territory, and has never withheld praise from them when it was due. Indeed it has been accused (unjustly, doubtless) of too much partiality for the officers in command in this Territory, and of commending them for extraordinary zeal and activity when they had done no more, if they had done no less, than their duty. The Miner is still friendly to the military. We expect to have frequent occasion to commend both officers and soldiers for gallantry and skill in action against "our common foe" (formula); but we trust we will not be expected to bestow praise before it is earned, or to withhold censure where it is clearly deserved; because such an expectation, if entertained, would certainly be disappointed. All which circumlocution is preliminary to the remark, that if there is an officer at present in this Territory to whom the following paragraph, extracted from the Camp Wallen correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, would wholly and truthfully apply, we should be glad to have him designated, that we might twine for him (metaphorically speaking) the freshest laurels that grow upon our mountains. It relates to the late Confederate General Ewell, formerly in command of the First Dragoons, Fort Buchanan:

"The career of Ewell in his Indian campaigning was one of uninterrupted success. Here were his headquarters, which he rarely left in vain. His name is held in especial reverence by the older settlers who knew him and his doings, and before whom, in their opinion, all others must pale. And yet the secret of his success was simple. Demosthenes' famous reply to the question, 'What were the requisites for successful oratory?' gives it to a nicety—'Action, action, action!' This, or its synonym, energy, was the key note of Ewell's success. Ewell had naturally a feeble constitution, and was small in person, but an iron will ruled his body and allowed no obstacles to remain in his path. Oftentimes he has been known, when in pursuit of Indians, to subsist his party on the flesh of his pack mules, rations having been lost or consumed. Long and wearisome marches on foot, climbing over the most rugged mountains and impassable paths, the severest labor and greatest privations—all these not for a moment regarded when getting Indians was his object. It would be well if a little more of such 'action' could be infused into the comparatively lifeless system of Indian fighting now in vogue."

EX-MARSHAL DUFFIELD'S LETTER.

The following letter from M. B. Dufield, formerly United States Marshal of this Territory, appeared in the New York *Tribune* of August 27th, and has been copied into several of the California papers. We have been prevented, by the pressure on our columns occasioned by the publication of the Acts, etc., of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, from giving it due attention heretofore:

To the Editor of the Tribune: Sir—I have been quoted as authority for the number and hostility of Apache warriors in the Territory of Arizona, and the inefficiency of regular troops for offence and defence in dealing with them. I can fully indorse all that has been said of their present number, their increasing hostility, their boldness in their attacks, the small check that they receive from the regular troops, and the disastrous effects these forays are having, by preventing immigration to the Territory, and delaying the opening of her rich mines. There are probably not over 600 Apache warriors in all Arizona, at the farthest 1,000; and the regular troops do not give protection, nor bring the Indians to terms of peace, and yet millions have been and are being expended by Government. Nor do I doubt but 1,000 volunteers, mounted, such as could be had in California and Arizona, used to the Indian character and mountains of Arizona, would conquer a peace in less than twelve months after they took the saddle.

On the 24th of June a friend writes me from Tucson that seventeen men were killed in my county, (Pima,) and herds driven off; and in this county there are regular soldiers stationed. The Indians have come down in the daytime and taken animals from the Government corrals in sight of soldiers. Whiskey, cards, fandangos, and prostitutes have been occupying the military in Arizona since the first organization of the Territory. Although there *may* be a few exceptions—yet they are so few as to evidence the perfect demoralization of the whole force; while the Indians, emboldened by this state of things, become more and more vigorous in their action, and seem likely to depopulate and despoil the whole country, as they did under the Mexican Government.

Arizona seems a kind of "Rogues' Paradise" for a class of Government contractors, and quiet, pleasure-seeking officers; and to give the appearance of action, occasionally we read accounts of successes obtained by the troops, first appearing in the Arizona Miner, published at Prescott. I do not hesitate, over my own signature, to declare them false. In Pima county, where seventeen men were murdered in a few weeks, only one Indian was killed, and he by a Mexican. The Indians were pursued only a short distance, and the pursuit was then given up by the troops, who followed them to the Gila river, and, fearing the water, turned back.

The Indians on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains are quite numerous, and a large force may be required to conquer them. But it is different in Arizona. The Apaches are isolated from other tribes, have no grievances to complain of, are simply murderers and robbers living from pillage, and when once conquered are forever subdued.

M. B. Duffield.

We "do not hesitate," on our own responsibility, to declare Mr. Duffield's statements generally incorrect. We will dispose of them categorically.

1st. The number of hostile Indian warriors—Apaches and their allies—in Arizona, is said by gentlemen who have resided here for years, and whose means of information are at least equal to those of Mr. Duffield, to be as near six thousand as six hundred. A correspondent of the San Francisco *Call*, who professed to have derived his statistics from the Indians themselves, estimated the number of fighting men of the several Apache tribes at 1,975; and he appears to have been careful to keep within bounds. To this number must be added the Wallapais, Yavapais, certain renegade Pah-Utes, and, doubtless, many Navajos. These Indians are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the Territory, and are constantly commmitting murders, and depredations upon the property of the settlers. Until within a very recent period, the military force within the Territory has been utterly insufficient to protect the settlers, miners and travelers from the attacks of the savages, much less to carry on offensive operations against them successfully.

2d. The sweeping charge against the military officers in Arizona is unwarranted and untrue. While there may be some unworthy exceptions, the many officers generally in this Territory are honorable and high-minded gentlemen, and as free, if not freer, from addiction to "whiskey, cards, fandangos and prostitutes" as their wholesale libeller. Many of them are married, and their lovely, accomplished and excellent wives share with them the perils and privations of camp life in a hostile country. To implicate such men in the misconduct of a few thoughtless young officers, whose demoralization (if it is true that they are so depraved as Mr. Duffield represents) is owing to their unfortunate proximity to Mexican towns and Indian villages, is cowardly and villainous.

3d. While we do not hold ourselves responsible for statements made by the Miner prior to our assuming control of the paper, we "do not hesitate" to say that we believe its former conductors never published accounts of successes obtained by the troops over the Indians without substantial authority; and we defy Mr. Duffield, or any other man, to prove the falsity of any account so published.

4th. In regard to the case cited, where Indians who had committed murders in Pima county were pursued only to the Gila river, the troops who followed them, and, "fearing the water, turned back," we are informed did a wise thing. The Gila was unusually high and its current swift; and to have attempted to cross it in the face of a large force of hostile Indians would have exposed the pursuers to almost certain destruction.

5th. The hostile Indians in Arizona are as numerous, in proportion to the extent of Territory which they infest, as the Indians on the plains; are as well armed, and will require proportionably as large a force to subdue them. "When once conquered" no doubt they will be "forever subdued," if their conquerers take care to forever deprive them of the power of doing mischief.

Mr. Duffield speaks correctly concerning the boldness of the Indians, and the inadequacy of the regular troops to cope with them. They are shockingly ignorant of the rules and usages of civilized warfare, and will not come out by platoons on open ground to be shot *secundum artem*. They persist in fighting from behind rocks and bushes, and when closely pressed seek shelter in the most inaccessible places, where few regular officers or soldiers seem disposed to follow them. They can be successfully assaulted in their strongholds only by men who have had experience in frontier life, are thoroughly acquainted with the character and habits of the Indian, and are prepared to fight him in his own way. While we believe that the regular troops in this Territory have done reasonably well under all the circumstances, we are satisfied that many if not all of the commands might have done better, and that a lesser number of volunteer troops, well armed and officered, would have accomplished a great deal more in the same space of time.

In conclusion, we feel constrained to say that we believe Mr. Duffield's statements concerning military and Indian affairs in Arizona were dictated by a less worthy motive than a desire to communicate the truth to the readers of the New York *Tribune*.

INDIAN ATROCITIES.

Murder of J. W. Jenkins.—On Monday afternoon last, the 14th inst., Mr. J. W. Jenkins was killed by Indians, at the ranch of Jenkins & Fine, Williamson Valley, under the following circumstances: Mr. Fine was engaged in shucking corn a short distance from the house, when he discovered a party of Indians prowling about the corral, and called to his partner, who was in the house, that the Indians were behind the corral. Jenkins took a double-barreled shot-gun, loaded with buckshot, and a double barreled rifle, and went in pursuit of the copper-colored rascals, who retreated behind a knoll about two hundred yards distant. Jenkins started to go over the knoll, and had nearly reached its summit, when he came upon five of the Indians in ambush behind a clump of greasewood, but a few paces from him. He immediately discharged both barrels of his shot-gun at them, almost simultaneously receiving three arrows in his neck. He then fired one barrel of his rifle at the foe, the recoil throwing the barrel from the stock. At this juncture Fine came up, and finding Jenkins severely wounded and fainting from loss of blood, took him in his arms and attempted to assist him to the house, but after going a short distance was obliged to lay him down. The wounded man said, "I am dying, Jim," and expired in a few minutes. Fine then hastened to the ranch of *Chase & Ferguson, about four miles distant*, for assistance. When he returned with his party it was found that the Indians had decamped without disturbing the corpse, and, upon examination of the ground where the Indians had lain in ambush, large pools of blood were found, and the tracks of ponies which the Indians had brought to carry off their dead and wounded. All five of the Indians who were in ambush must have been placed *hors du combat* by Jenkins's fire, as they discharged no arrows after the first round. The arrows which struck Mr. Jenkins severed the jugular veins on each side of his neck, and nothing could have saved his life. He was a native of Ohio, about twenty-five years of age, and an upright, energetic, enterprising young man. He entered the army at the age of seventeen, and, having received an honorable discharge in New Mexico, came to this country in 1865, and engaged in the business of ranching in Williamson Valley. We are informed that his father resides in Cincinnati, and is a man of wealth and standing.

Indians on the Road.—Mr. Chas. Spencer, mail carrier between Prescott and Beale's Springs, informs us that since the "Grand Army of the Colorado" has been hunting Indians in the mountains, the redskins are betaking themselves to the valleys, and are quite numerous in the vicinity of the road. He saw their signs in many places; at the Oaks and Willows, where he stopped to water his animals, fresh moccasin- and pony-tracks were alarmingly abundant, and between the Toll-gate and this place he saw the fresh tracks of fifteen Indians. In the cañon this side of the Willows, the Indians had piled up rocks by the side of the road, and lain in wait for Charley on his outward trip last week, but a lucky notion entered his head to take the old road that time, and so the savages were balked of their murderous design. Johnny Donnell, coming through the cañon a day or two afterward, saw the Indian fortifications and tumbled them down. To perform the duties of a mail carrier on the route between here and Hardyville requires an unusual combination of vigilance, judgment and courage, and Mr. Ballard has been fortunate in securing the services of men possessing those qualities in a high degree. Johnny Donnell and Charley Spencer never make a trip but at the imminent hazard of their lives; yet they are as punctual in their arrivals and departures as if their route lay through a peaceful and populous region.

Indians at the Toll-gate.—The copperskins are becoming unpleasantly familiar in the vicinity of the Toll-gate on the Hardyville road. A few days since Mr. Boblett, while out on the *cienega* about four miles from his house, saw three Indians, armed with guns, who appeared to be hunting antelope or other game. As they were equally well armed with him, and three to one, he concluded to let them hunt; but, finding a cloth containing a quantity of salt, which they had hung up in a juniper bush, he captured it and brought it home. A day or two later a shot was heard near the Toll-gate, which is believed to have been fired by an Indian. Mr. Whitcomb, Boblett's partner, says that there are two or three rancherias in that immediate vicinage, and that if Gen. Gregg will send out a party of troops with stomach for a fight, he will guarantee to find them one mess of Indians, at least. The General has been duly informed of these matters.

Indians Harvesting.—We think it very ungenerous in the Apaches to take the lives of settlers in this country, because, were it not for the industry and forethought of the latter, Lo and his interesting family would be "poor Indians" indeed: would, in fact, be hard put to it for their Winter's supply of provisions, but for the horses, mules, horned cattle and corn so seasonably provided by their generous white neighbors. For some weeks past the Apaches have been harvesting corn, and the ranches in all the settlements involuntarily contribute to fill the garners of John Apache, who, like the "austere man" mentioned in a Scriptural paragraph, "reapeth where he hath not sown and gathereth where he hath not strewn." Some fields have been tithed by his August Redness, and one, at least, the property of Mr. Taylor, at Walnut Grove, has been utterly despoiled—there is not corn enough left in it to winter a mouse. To the credit of the Apaches, and for the encouragement of agriculture, we take pleasure in saying that the red foragers usually leave the ranchmen the stalks for their trouble.

A False Report.—The statement published by us last week, to the effect that the Indians had run off thirty-six horses from the ranch of Messrs. Cargyle & Ingraham, at Walnut Grove, was untrue. Our informant was Mr. Cargyle, who happened to be in town at the time of the alleged occurrence, and heard the story from a man named Smith, who pretended to have been at the ranch. Mr. Cargyle believed the story, and was much disheartened on account of his supposed loss. We have plenty of truthful tales to relate of Indian outrages and spoliations, without resorting to disagreeable fictions.

Mail Carrier Murdered.—On Monday, the 7th inst., Mr. Thomas Mulligan, mail carrier between this place and Tucson, was attacked and murdered by Indians, a few miles beyond Fort McPherson. When shot he was a little in advance of his escort, who turned their horses and galloped back to the Fort for assistance. When a party from the Fort reached the scene of the murder, the Indians had decamped with the animals and the mail-bag, having cut the latter open and emptied its contents upon the ground. Mr. Mulligan was a native of Ireland, one of the early pioneers of Arizona, and a man possessed of many sterling qualities.

California News.—We glean the following items from our California exchanges:

George C. Gorham is about to return to the honorable profession of editor. He is young, and if he will forsake lobbying and political trickery, may make a man of himself yet.

Wm. C. Stiles of Nevada City thinks he has invented perpetual motion, and has gone to Washington for a patent. Another victim of self-deception.

John R. Ridge, editor and poet, is dying at Grass Valley, of softening of the brain.

A few bee raisers in San Bernardino county have shipped 20,000 pounds of canned honey this year.

John A. Murphy, appointed Governor of Idaho but rejected by the U. S. Senate, caned James F. Reynolds, editor of the Idaho *Statesman*, in San Francisco lately.

Judge Blake has decided that a marriage is not invalidated by the neglect to procure a license.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

DEFENSE OF THE YAVAPAI DELEGATION.

Editor Arizona Miner:—The removal of the capital to Tucson seems to have taken the people by surprise everywhere north of the Gila, and I am not certain that the good people south were fully prepared for the news. The inquiry everywhere is, how was it accomplished? Some of our river friends, in attempting to justify themselves for knowingly and willfully violating, not only the interests but the wishes of their constituents, in voting for the removal of the capital to the southern extremity of the Territory, say, that the Yavapai delegation were so selfish as to desire to control the organization of the two branches of the Legislature, and to exclude river men from position in such organization; and that through *spite* toward that delegation and to be *avenged* upon them, they so voted.

Now, Mr. Editor, those very men who thus unblushingly give upon the public streets, to excited crowds, the foregoing as the reason for their vote, at the assembling of the Legislature, with uplifted hands took a solemn oath that they would faithfully discharge the duties incumbent upon them as members of the Legislature.

When the question of locating the capital was before them as Legislators, I would ask, what considerations *should* have influenced them in determining that duty, which they had so lately sworn so faithfully to discharge? The response of a confiding constituency, and all honorable men is: *Consult the interests of the people of the Territory.* And yet those men, with that oath fresh from their lips, proclaim that they were actuated by spite toward the Yavapai delegation, with a desire to be avenged upon them. Now, Sir, no matter what the action of the Yavapai delegation may have been, I am much mistaken if the reason thus assigned gives satisfaction to their constituency and right thinking men. I am afraid that some will be so incredulous as to suspect other motives.

That your readers may be able to judge of the truth of the charge brought against the Yavapai delegation, I propose to give the following facts in connection with the organization of the House:

Before the election of Speaker, the members from Yavapai county unanimously agreed to support Mr. Cutler for that position, and made known that agreement to the other members of the House. But Pima said no, and the members from the river counties responded no. Again the Yavapai delegation unanimously agreed to support Mr. James P. Bull of Hardyville for Chief Clerk, and urged him to accept that position. These being facts, and I know they will not be disputed, I submit whether they support the charge thus made. In the Council there was no contest.

Fides.

GENERAL GREGG'S COMMAND.

Editor Arizona Miner:—In an Editorial of the Weekly San Francisco *Times* of September 28th, I find the following: "General Gregg, with but two companies of troops, accomplished considerable in the early part of this summer in the way of hunting Apaches, but since the occurrence of an unfortunate misunderstanding between him and his commanding officer, seems to have discontinued his efforts."

Now, I know nothing of the misunderstanding existing between General Gregg and his commanding officer (if any there be), but I do know, as does this whole community know, that the charge against General Gregg in the above quotation does great injustice, and positive wrong, to an officer who has done all that he might, with the means within his control, to hunt down and chastise the Apache. General Gregg, upon his arrival here, entered with zeal upon the work assigned him; and that zeal has in no wise abated up to the present time, as evidenced by the fact, that his whole force (with the exception of those absolutely necessary for camp duty) is kept upon the war path.

Again, I take the following quotation from that editorial: "Two companies of Arizona volunteers, who were in the service but a short time, are said to have killed more Apaches than all the regular troops ever in the Territory."

Now, I would not detract in the least from the well earned and merited reputation of the Arizona volunteers, but am unwilling that an unjust comparison between them and the regular troops, in which great injustice is done the latter, should pass by unnoticed.

That the Arizona volunteers did well, and deserve the commendation of the Government, and of the people of this Territory, no one questions; but the charge in the above extract, that they in a short time killed more Indians than the regular troops ever did in this Territory, is untrue. To the contrary, the regular troops under General Gregg's command, within two or three months after their arrival here, killed as many Indians as did the Arizona volunteers during their term of service in this district. I have done this in justice to brave men who have encountered much in the discharge of duty. I know not from what source the *Times* derives its information, but be it from what source it may, there is either on the part of its informant a want of correct information or a desire to misrepresent. There is much in that editorial that needs correction, but I shall not undertake further correction at present.

Vinder.

PROBATE COURT—MOHAVE COUNTY. OCTOBER TERM.

Probate Clerk's Office, Mohave Co., Hardyville, Oct. 11, 1867.

The Probate Court of Mohave county convened at Hardyville, Monday, Oct. 7th, 1867, Hon. W. L. Haskell Judge presiding.

By order, Court adjourned until Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday, Oct. 9th, 10 A. M.

Detmohl, Butler et al. *vs.* Benj. E. Harris. Case called up, and by consent continued until Friday, 11th inst.

Court adjourned until Friday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Friday, Oct. 11th, 10 A. M.

Detmohl, Butler et al. *vs.* Benj. E. Harris. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, the decree issued by the Court, bearing date April 8th, 1867, was ordered set aside.

The Court appointed W. F. Walton and H. E. Doolittle Commissioners to go upon the "Moss Lode," and segregate the ground of defendants from that of plaintiffs, in accordance with equity and justice.

Court adjourned until Thursday, the 17th inst.

James P. Bull, Probate Clerk.

More Soldiers.—We learn from a [illegible] source that two hundred recruits are on their way from California to Arizona. [illegible] passed Martin's station on the Mojave about the 9th inst. They are [illegible] Camp Cady, Fort Mohave and Fort [illegible]

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1867.

Local Intelligence.

THE California mail arrived here at sunrise this morning, the carrier and his escort having come through in the night to avoid the Indians who swarm on the road.

OUR Hardyville itemizer informs us that Lieutenant Stevenson, nephew of Colonel J. D. Stevenson of San Francisco, has again returned to duty at Camp Mohave. His career among the Wallapais, while in command of a Company of Cavalry, a few months ago, will be remembered by all as brilliant and successful. He returns to duty in excellent health, and we hope to hear of his good success when he goes upon the war path again.

ON THE WAR PATH.—From what we can learn the Wallapai Indians are still on the war path, and bid defiance to the "grand army" commanded by Major Price. Major Clendenin was attacked by them a short time ago at the base of Wallapai mountain, and though he had a large force with him, he was compelled to make a backward movement. The Major says it was for the purpose of getting a better position. Over two hundred shots were fired by the Indians at the distance of about two hundred yards from the command, but no damage was done that we can learn of. The commander of the "grand army" reports Indians in abundance.

DESERTER CAPTURED.—On Saturday, the 12th inst., a Sergeant belonging to a detachment stationed at the Vegas Ranch, Pah-Ute county, arrived at Hardyville *en route* for Camp Mohave with a deserter by the name of Bigbee, of Company K, of the 14th regiment. The Pah-Ute Indians were put on his track and succeeded in capturing him and bringing him into camp. The Indians, we learn, fired several shots at the deserter before he would surrender.

THE Supreme Court convened here on the 7th inst., but has awaited the arrival of Judge Cartter before proceeding to business. The Judge is supposed to be now on his way hither from Hardyville.

FAILED.—We learn that Gen. Gregg's visit to Black Cañon failed of its object, for the reason that he could not find the Indians he went to see. A guide conducted him to the rancheria, but it had been destroyed, and there were evidences that it had been attacked by the Pinals. We have not learned what, if any, farther measures will be taken for bringing the Black Cañon Indians upon a reservation.

FURTHER.—By an arrival from Black Cañon we learn that a Lieutenant, at the head of a detachment of cavalry, discovered the camp of the friendly Indians (who call themselves Apache-Yumas), and charged upon it at full speed, flourishing a white handkerchief in one hand and a six-shooter in the other! The Indians were stupid enough to interpret this pleasant demonstration as hostile, and incontinently fled, all except one poor old blind fellow, who couldn't get away, and was captured. This brilliant movement, we are told, came near resulting in serious difficulty with the Indians; but they were finally convinced that no harm was meant them, and some of them have come in.

SCARCE.—Owing to the failure to connect of the Congressional appropriation to pay the expenses of our Territorial Government for the current fiscal year, greenbacks are very scarce in Prescott just now. "Bluefaces," or Secretary's vouchers, are used to a considerable extent in commercial transactions, but are rather inconvenient for general currency.

BARLEY CONTRACT.—Messrs. Cargyle & Ingraham of Walnut Grove having received the contract for supplying barley to Latimore & Co., agents at Wickenburg for Jaeger & Co., have secured all the barley raised on the Hassayampa, and were in town this week making arrangements for freighting it immediately to Wickenburg.

B. H. Corr, Esq., of Hardyville, has succeeded in making arrangements with Philadelphia capitalists to sink a shaft 200 feet deep on the "Pride of the Pines" lode, Wauba-Yuma Mining District, Mohave county. Mr. C. is expected to commence operations about the first of November. From all accounts he has a permanent and promising mine.

ESCAPED.—Louis Chevalier, a soldier, under sentence of death for the murder of a sergeant at Date creek last Spring, made his escape on Thursday evening, and has not been retaken. As we had no jail here, the prisoner had been given in custody to the military authorities at Fort Whipple, where he had been kept in irons and securely guarded. At about seven o'clock on the evening named, he went to the rear, accompanied by his guard, and managed to slip away in the darkness without being perceived. It is thought that he had friends to assist him, else he could hardly have effected his escape, heavily ironed as he was. Search for him in the vicinity of the Fort having proved unavailing, a party came up from the Fort about eleven o'clock, aroused Sheriff Bourke, and proceeded to search several houses in town, but without success. Chevalier was convicted in July last, and sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of August, but was reprieved by the Governor until the 15th of the present month, in order to allow his counsel, Judge Berry, an opportunity to bring the case before the Supreme Court with a view to obtaining a new trial; but the prisoner, it seems, thought it better to trust to his legs than to the uncertainties of the law for the preservation of his life. There were circumstances connected with Chevalier's case which created much public sympathy in his favor, and we opine that no efforts will be made to recapture him except by those whose duty it is.

HARDY'S MINE.—This mine, situated about nine miles from Hardyville in the San Francisco District, Mohave county, is looking up. A shaft has been sunk on the main ledge to a depth of 105 feet, and three tunnels have been run with a view of tapping the ledge at different points. Two of the tunnels will connect with the shaft—one at a depth of 100 and the other at a depth of 200 feet. Plenty of good rock is now being extracted, and arrangements are being perfected to have it crushed at the Moss mill.

THE Governor has appointed Charles Fernald of Santa Barbara, Cal., and Frederick R. Anderson of New York City, Commissioners of Deeds for Arizona.

MOHAVE COUNTY.—A valued and attentive correspondent at Hardyville sends us a batch of interesting items from Mohave county, which will be found in this paper.

BREAD.—The staff of life will be found at all times, in quantities to suit and excellent in quality, at the Pioneer Bakery; also, pies, cakes, etc. Mr. Felt is prepared to furnish cakes or provide suppers for weddings, balls and picnics, at short notice and in the very best style.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

COL. PRICE'S EXPEDITION.—Our correspondent at Beale's Springs, under date of the 14th inst., furnishes the following items:

Major Clendenin has returned to camp after a three days' scout after Serum and his band. He came upon the Indians about thirty miles north-east from here, and drove them from a ranch they occupied into the mountains. He found in the ranch abandoned by the Indians books and papers belonging to the Willing party, who were lately driven from the Sacramento District with the loss of four men. His party being too small to assail the Indians in their fastnesses (Serum having been joined by numbers of Wallapais driven in by Lieutenant Wells's party), the Major returned to camp for reinforcements.

Col. Price will move his headquarters from Beale's Springs to some point as near to the Indians as he can get, so as to give active employment to all his available force.

DAMAGING REPORT.—We last week published, among other items of news from Col. Price's command, a statement that Lieut. Hartson, who had been out on a scout with a detachment of cavalry, had seen Indians in the mountains but could not reach them. We have received from a source which we deem reliable, a version of the affair not at all creditable to the Lieutenant commanding. It is alleged that Lieut. Hartson, with his detachment, discovered indications of the proximity of Indians, when a halt was ordered. A corporal went forward about a hundred yards, saw a rancheria with Indians around it, who seemed to be totally unaware of the vicinity of the troops, and, returning, reported to his commander. The Lieutenant rebuked him sharply for going ahead without orders, ordered him under arrest, then called his bugler and ordered him to sound the assembly. The Indians, taking the alarm, commenced removing their goods and firing the rancheria. When they had got well under way, the Lieutenant inquired of the men they had plenty of water, and, receiving affirmative reply, gave orders to dismount and camp for two hours. Before the two hours had expired, the Indians had reached a place of safety among the rocks above the Lieutenant's camp, and were shouting, so as to be distinctly heard: "Come up here, you d——d white s—— of b——!" This taunt provoked the Lieutenant to remark: "Them rid divils is thryin' to decoy us intill an ambuscade; we'll go back to camp." And they went. This is the story told by the soldiers of his command. We hope it may prove to be grossly exaggerated, if not wholly untrue; but it has already gained extensive circulation and general credence, and our duty as journalists requires us to take notice of the matter. We wish to do injustice to no one; but the MINER has ceased to be a cloak for official incompetency and delinquency, military or civil.

A SHADE TOO RED—The Los Angeles *News* advertises as "Lost—a crimson hair bracelet." We have seen and admired all shades of *reddish* hair, from "golden" to "brick-dust," but "crimson hair" is a shade redder than our reddest capillary experience. We once had a "sweetness" whose hair was so red that we needed no lantern to light us home from meeting on the darkest nights; we knew a gentleman who sported a mustache of a shade which the ladies (good judges of color) denominated "pink;" we have heard of a youth whose "fiery" locks caused the explosion of a powder magazine which he incautiously entered with his head uncovered; but all these crinal phenomena must pale in the lurid light of *crimson* hair. Lost? We don't believe it. The unfortunate possessor of that "crimson hair bracelet" *quenched* it in a *zanja*.

A CARD.—We are requested by Mr. S. C. Rogers, who arrived here last week with his family, overland from Evansville, Indiana, and who is temporarily disabled from writing by soreness in his hands, to express the heartfelt gratitude of himself and his family toward the citizens of Prescott for the kindly interest manifested in them; and especially to Messrs. I. Skillin, John Reese, A. Henning and Frank Moore, who went out to meet and escort them in after they had been inhumanly deserted in an Indian country by members of their own party, and to Messrs. James Baker & Brother, without whose generous encouragement and assistance the immigrants would have been unable to reach Prescott this season, if at all. The gratitude which Mr. Rogers and his family feel toward these gentlemen can be but faintly expressed in words, and can only be appreciated by those who have been rescued, in like manner as they were, from the most fearful perils and distressing anxieties.

DISTRICT COURT—MOHAVE COUNTY.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE, MOHAVE CO., HARDYVILLE, October 11, 1867.

The District Court of Mohave county convened at Hardyville, Monday, Oct. 7, 1867, Hon. H. H. Cartter presiding.

A grand jury having been ordered, the Sheriff returned the following named persons as having been duly summoned according to law, to wit:

F. L. Kemp, Jno. Gravery, Jno. T. Coe, Milo F. Dowd, Jesse Harper, Frank Becker, Benj. Spear, Norman Marlow, Samuel Hoffner, George Thresher, U. E. Doolittle, Daniel O'Leary, Andrew T. Wisdom, Martin V. Davis, Joseph Marlow, Wm. J. Bennett, Chas. Allmindinger, James B. Wilson, Thaddeus Thompson, N. H. Vosler, Jno. Funk, Samuel Todd and A. J. Akins.

The Court appointed Samuel Todd, Esq., Foreman, and charged the Jury orally, whereupon they retired to deliberate in charge of the Sheriff.

Jackson and Armstrong, *vs.* Wm. H. Hardy —Plaintiff's Attorney suggested death of Mr. Jackson, and the Court cause continued until Janu[illegible]

Jackson and Armstrong *vs.* Hardy and Vickroy, same action as above.

David Armstrong *vs.* Jacob and Samuel Miller—Cause continued by consent of parties.

Grand Jury returned into Court and reported that they had found a true bill against Joseph Alyea for malicious mischief; and having no further business before them asked to be discharged, and by the Court the request was granted.

Court adjourned until Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Tuesday, Oct. 8, 10 A. M.

The people, etc., *vs.* Joseph Alyea—Defendant being arraigned, and Clerk having read the bill of indictment, put in the following plea:

The defendant pleads that he is not guilty of the offence charged in the indictment.

The Court ordered venire issued for twelve trial jurors to appear forthwith.

The Sheriff returned venire—jurymen examined and six accepted. The panel being incomplete a venire for twelve more trial jurors was ordered, and Court adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Wednesday, Oct. 9, 10 A. M.

Sheriff returned venire—jurymen examined and panel completed.

Evidence submitted—argument made by counsel—charge given by the Court—jury retired in charge of the Sheriff and in a few minutes returned with the following verdict:

We, the jurors in the case of the people *vs.* Joseph Alyea, find a verdict of not guilty as charged in the indictment.

THOS. FAIRGRAVE, Foreman.

There being no further business before the Court, the trial jurors summoned for the term were discharged, and Court adjourned until to-morrow at 7½ o'clock A. M.

Thursday, Oct. 10, 7½ A. M.

The minutes of the previous meetings of Court, during the October sitting, were read and duly approved, and Court ordered adjourned for the term.

JAMES P. BULL, Clerk.

A MAN in Fond du Lac, Wis., sued a carperter for a square, valued at $2. He didn't get the square, and had to pay $24 costs.

SPEECH is silver, but silence is gold. Hence the expression, hush money.

A GOVERNMENT detective at Poughkeepsie, New York, has made about $20 000 in two years by levying black mail upon whisky distillers and cigar manufacturers. He got hold of the wrong person at last, and is now in prison.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies.

MADE TO ORDER.

All kinds of

CAKES,

PIES.

&c. &c.

PRIVATE & PUBLIC PARTIES

Supplied to order, and at the lowest possible rates.

All orders promptly attended to.

26m3 WILLIAM FELT, Proprietor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of I. H. Wamsley, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to I. Q. Dickinson, at his place of business on the Agua Frio River, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona. I. Q DICKINSON, Administrator.

JNO. HOWARD, his Att'y.

Agua Frio Ranch, October 19, 1867. n26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Charles E. Bock, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to John Raible at his place of business in the town of Prescott, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona. JOHN RAIBLE, Administrator.

JOHN HOWARD, his Att'y.

Prescott, Oct. 19, 1867. n26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Harvey Twaddell, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named Estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to A. C. Benedict, or John Howard, at his place of business in the town of Prescott, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona.

A. C BENEDICT, Administrator.

JNO. HOWARD, his Att'y.

Prescott, Oct 19, 1867. n26

PACIFIC BREWERY.

MONTEZUMA STREET,

South of the store of Ja's Grant.

RAIBEL & SHEARER, Proprietors.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

As we brew our own beer, and take great pains in having it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well to give us a call. v4n24 RAIBEL & SHEARER.

Co-Partnership Notice.

The interest of Mr. George F. Hooper, in the house of Geo. F. Hooper & Co., ceased on the 1st day of May A. D. 1867.

The business of the firm will be carried on and conducted by the remaining partners of the house at the same places as heretofore; hereby assuming all debts and liabilities of the firm, and the collection of all outstanding debts due the firm.

GEORGE F. HOOPER,
F. HINTON,
JOSEPH KENT HOOPER,
pr GEO. F. HOOPER, his Atty.
WM. B. HOOPER,
A. H. WHITING,
JAS. M. BARNEY.

Arizona City, A. T, Sept. 25, 1867. v5n25

STOVES FOR SALE.

THREE small Stoves for sale by L. BASHFORD.

Prescott, Sept. 28, 1867. n22tf

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arizona Miner

Book and Job Printing Office.

—THE—

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

—OF THE KIND—

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,
"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,
PRESCOTT, A. T."

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PRESCOTT, October 10, 1867.

PARTIES having books, documents of any kind, belonging to the Territorial Library, or to the office of the undersiged, are requested to return them forthwith.

JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Teritory.

Notice to Settle Accounts.

The accounts of John M. Rountree, Geo. Cooler and R. E. Farrington, have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons having accounts with the above are requested to call at my office and settle the same, and save costs.

G. W. BARNARD.

Presco't, A. T. October 8, 1867. v4n25

Probate Notice.

In the Probate Court, Territory of Arizona, County of Yavapai. In the matter of the estate of E. A. VanBibber, deceased.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting: In pursuance to an order of this Court, duly made and entered, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1867, Notice is hereby given, that on Friday the 18th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day at the Court Room of said Court, in the town of Prescott, in said county, has been appointed for hearing the application of John A. Rush, praying that a document now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of E. A. VanBibber deceased be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary thereon, be issued to said John A. Rush, who is named therein as Executor, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the same.

By order of the Court,

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, the 7th day of October, A. D, 1867.

[L. S] F. G. CHRISTIE,
Clerk Probate Court.

JUSTICE'S SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court, Prescott township, in and for the county of Yavapai.

In the name of the Territory of Arizona to Peter Melchior send greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office, in the town of Prescott, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but, if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days, and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, to answer unto the complaint of James Grant filed in my office on the 1st day of October, 1867, against you in which he alleges a balance due him of thirty-three ($33 20-100) dollars and twenty cents, for goods, wares and merchandise, delivered to you at your own special instance and request. If you fail to appear and answer judgment will be taken against you for the above amount, together with costs and charges.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said county, greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 1st day of October, A. D. 1867.

G. W. BARNARD,
Justice of the Peace.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Paris & Wilson, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

All debts due the firm must be paid to S. B. Paris.

PARIS & WILSON.

Burke's Station, Sept. 1, 1867. 3t.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above amount for the arrest and conviction of the wretch who shot and killed my cow, on Monday night last.

R. MEACHAM.

Prescott. Oct. 1, 1868. n23tf.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

and a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are all of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott. June 1, 1866. 11tf

NEW GOODS.

WORMSER & CO.

CALL the attention of the public to their new and large assortment of Goods, just received from San Francisco. They believe this stock to be the most complete ever brought to PRESCOTT. It consists of CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, LIQUORS, and a general assortment of the choicest

Groceries,

To be sold at the lowest rates for CASH.

WORMSER & CO.

May 18, 1867. 10-tf

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES GRANT,

MONTEZUMA-ST. COR. CARLETON,

Prescott, Arizona.

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA, AND IS SELLING FOR CASH,

A large and valuable

ADDITION TO HIS STOCK

OF GOODS—INCLUDING

Flour, Bacon, Lard,

PICKELS, CRACKERS,

BUTTER, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR

DRIED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT,

MEAT, FISH, and VEGETABLES.

Soap, Coal Oil, Candles, and a general assortment of

Groceries & Provisions

HARDWARE.

Also—A choice supply of HARDWARE, Miners' and Joiners' TOOLS—Cooking STOVES—LAMPS—POWDER, Shot, Lead, Fuse—and

TOBACCO OF ALL KINDS.

Vouchers Bought,

AND

SIGHT DRAFTS,

Upon SAN FRANCISCO, issued.

Prescott, July 1, 1867. 14-tf

MANUEL RAVENA

HAS OPENED HIS

NEW BRICK STORE,

On Goodwin-St.—near Montezuma,

PRESCOTT,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

HE invites attention to his unusually large and choice assortment of

Groceries, Clothing, Liquors, Tobacco,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

All of which he offers AT FAIR RATES

FOR CASH.

PRESCOTT, Aug. 10, 1867. 16-6m

Quartz Mountain SAW MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:

For good merchantable lumber, $60 per M.
Second quality, $30 per M.
Clear lumber, $100 per M.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent.

Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

FEED AND SALE STABLE.

GOODWIN-ST. OPPOSITE PLAZA.

PRESCOTT.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN

of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

VETERINARY.—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skilfully treated.

J. D. MONIHAN.

Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 14-6m

Freighting and Jobbing.

THE undersigned is constantly on the road between Prescott, Wickenburg and La Paz, and is at all times prepared to fill all orders for freight, or small quantities of

GOODS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

Goods purchased at La Paz will be freighted through at the usual rates, with 10 per cent added. Freight hauled at the usual rates.

Orders sent to the undersigned at La Paz or Prescott will receive strict attention. Orders solicited.

Any amount of freight, not exceeding 40,000 pounds, landed in Prescott in 15 days from time of shipping.

CHARLES W. BEACH.

June 25, 1867. 13-3m

SELLING OFF, TO CLOSE UP BUSINESS

The undersigned, wishing to close up business in Prescott, offers his entire stock of goods at reduced prices.

WM. H. HARDY.

Prescott, Dec. 1st, 1866. 23tf

L. B. JEWELL,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

With M. A. FRANKLIN, Druggist and Photographer,)

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.

Watches and jewelry sent by mail from Arizona carefully repaired and returned.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STORE,

NORTH SIDE OF THE PLAZA, Prescott, Arizona.

THE undersigned offers to the public, at LOW PRICES FOR CASH,

Butter, Crackers, Cheese, Bacon, Lard, Pickles, Pork, Oysters, Lobsters, and other

Provisions.

Pistols, Powder, Powder Flasks, and Sho

genral assortment of fine cut and plug chewing

TOBACCO.

Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of Merchandize.

LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, May 186 18, 7.

PRESCOTT HOUSE.

[LATE OSBORN HOUSE.]

GRANITE STREET,

Prescott, Arizona.

ROUNTREE & BARNARD,

PROPRIETORS,

Announce to the public that they have fitted up this house in good style, and are prepared to furnish both rooms and meals.

The table will be supplied with the BEST THE COUNTRY AFFORDS.

BOARD—per week, $18.—Per day, $3—per meal, $1 35—

In Legal Tenders.

Prescott, June 29, 1867. 13m3

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or trading for a certain promissory note given by me to JOHN LITTIG, as I will not pay the same, for the reason that the holder of said note has not lived up to the conditions and agreements under which said note was drawn.

C. JACK

Prescott, A. T., September 19, 1867.

ROBERT MEACHAM, AUCTIONEER,

WILL attend personally to the sale of property of every description, and particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities. May, 1867

NOTICE.

Parties wishing to locate Ranches on the Prescott and Mohave Road, will not be charged toll for passing over said road to and from their ranches, for one year from March 1st, 1867.

WM. H. HARDY, Pres. P. & M. T. Road.

Feb. 23.—4-tf.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

S. B. CASWELL. J. F. ELLIS.

Caswell & Ellis,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.

AGENTS FOR

CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS CO.

No. 1, Arcadia Block,

Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles.

6mS

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States Service. Also—

Pocket and Belt Revolvers.

REPEATING PISTOLS,

Rifle Canes, Revolving Rifles, Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials, sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of

REMINGTONS' REVOLVERS,

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Illion, New York.

MOORE & NIBHOLS, Agents, No. 140 Courland Street, New York 11t

TOMLINSON & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN PEDRO.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with instructions received from the Collector of Customs for the District of Paseo del Norte, inspectors will hereafter be required to pay duties on all supplies imported for the use of the United States troops, whether delivered under public or private contract.

J. F. STORM, Deputy Collector.

Tucson, A. T. May 13, 1867.

J. S. WILLIAMS

Advertising Agency

Chesnut-Street—North-East Corner of Fifth, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

F. C. SUHR,

DEALER in SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, Newspapers, Toys, Fancy Goods, etc.

Third Street, SAN BERNARDINO, California.

Arizona Miner.

Croppings.

A LATE traveler says it is so cold in the northern part of Greenland, that it freezes the fire out.

A CHICAGO journal makes the frank and frightful acknowledgment that "things seem to be approaching a condition when no man in Chicago will know whether he is a married man or not."

WHERE there is love of home, of industry, of orchards, of religion and good victuals, limbs are strong, life is long, the tongue is silent, and the eyes speak.

A YOUNG son of a retired merchant on the Hudson, whose parents reside in one of those princely mansions opposite the Palisades, took it in his head to make a kite. Rummaging about the house in search of paper to make it, his eyes accidentally fell upon a number of seven-thirties, which had been carelessly left in an unlocked desk. It was but the work of a few moments to lay them out on the kite sticks, and a short time thereafter seven-thirties took a sudden rise, going over the Palisades. Luckily they came down safely, and have been converted. Government securities have never before been so high.

A RELATIVE of the "Great American Pie Biter," at Lee, Mass., the other day, undertook to eat forty-eight clams while another fellow was opening six, and was beaten by only four points, the opener having completed his task while the eater was bolting his forty-fourth clam. The pie biter will bite through sixteen baker's turnovers, in a pile, at once.

Two darkies made a wager who could guess the best dish in the eating line. Sam guessed: "Possum and sweet pertater." "Take de money, Sam," said Pete, "but I bets wid you no mo'. Possum and sweet pertater!—why, I didn't have no chance at all."

NO MAN shall be the next President of the United States who does not ask permission of the negro.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Dear Mr. Negro, do let us be the next President—Please!—*Louisville Journal.*

THE restaurant keepers in Jersey City are permitted to keep open on Sunday, and drive a brisk trade in selling whisky in tea-cups to customers who sit at the table as if for the purpose of taking a meal.

A song formerly attributed to Escobedo, in which the bitterest fearful woes are denounced against foreigners in Mexico, is now pronounced a fabrication by Gov. Gomez, to whom it was said to have been addressed.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE is in Florida—has purchased 300 acres of land, and set it with orange trees. A great many Northerners have gone South, and, so far as we hear of them, all who have any capital and business tact to commence on are doing well.

THE Spragues of Rhode Island are estimated to be worth $25,000,000. This amount has been mainly accumulated by manufacturing enterprises.

THEY have a patriarch in Taunton, Mass., who says that he once raised a flock of wild ducks from a pond, when he took aim at them and fired. They flew away with much noise and clamor, and, surprised to find that none of them dropped, he examined the field of battle. He picked up four bushels of legs. There was a touch of pathos in the old man's voice as he added: "I fired too low!"

MRS. GEN. FRED. W. LANDER is said to be the original of the infant phenomenon, "Crummles," in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby." Dickens first saw her on the stage in England when a child, and if he will revisit this country this winter can see her again—one of the best of American actresses.

JO. MCKIBBEN, formerly Member of Congress from California, and who took a prominent part in the war against the rebellion, settled in Mobile at the conclusion of the war, and engaged in merchandizing, with a large stock taken down from Philadelphia. He succeeded finely, and has now a branch store; also a large establishment in Pensacola, Florida. He is reported as in excellent circumstances, and in a fair way to accumulate a fortune.

HAPPINESS abounds most with the lowly; there are more blossoms in the valleys than on the hills.

AN incautious individual at Terre Haute, Ind., the other day, after smoking, put his pipe into his pocket with a package of powder. He was seen shortly after looking a good deal surprised, and inquiring for his coat tail and a large piece of his pantaloons.

GEN. MEAGHER, at the time of his death, was preparing a series of papers for *Harper's Monthly*, called "Rides in Montana. By Col. Cornelius O'Keefe, late of the Irish Brigade." The October number of *Harper's* will contain the first and last instalment.

A RECENT writer says: To be able to collect valuable information and to procure good comments upon it is the whole mystery of journalism, and it obviously involves the co-operation of capital on the one hand, and intellect in various forms on the other.

THE correspondence between Theodorus Thingamy, King of Abyssinia, and Queen Victoria is published. It merely amounts to the fact that he promised but did not permit the release of the captives, taken in revenge for the British Queen's refusal to marry Mr. Sable Crightness. At last accounts Theodorus had a big rebellion on his hands, the rebels had surrounded the captives, were bent on releasing them if only to vex the King, and in that painful state news closed. Meanwhile, we understand, English companies refuse to insure the lives of the prisoners.

THE *Rheinische Zeitung*, a German paper, says two years ago Christian Segemayer became the father of his fifty-eighth child. His first wife gave birth to twenty-three, of which twelve were twins, and eleven single-born children; his second wife to nineteen, and the third and yet living wife to sixteen children. Of these fifty-eight children twenty-eight are living, all being daughters, and the man has never been sick, and enjoys good health, as do his children.

A HORRIBLE accident lately occurred in England, on the Bristol and Exeter Railroad. A young gentleman and his wife ordered a compartment, in which there were no other passengers, and shortly after the train had started were roused by a crash of glass, and beheld the bloody face of a dead man, which had been violently forced through the plate glass of the window of the carriage, while his body was hanging outside. When the train stopped at the next station, it was discovered that the guard had left his box, and, standing on the top of the carriage, had been watching the gentleman and his wife, and that, passing under a bridge, he had been struck by the side of the arch and crushed to death.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION WAGON FACTORY

Persons interested in Arizona mines can have all kinds of Machinery repaired at this Factory.

Wagon Making, Blacksmithing,

—AND—

Turning in Wood

AND

IRON

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ All work done in this establishment is warranted, and our advantages are such that we can execute work with dispatch.

24tf. BANNING & CO.

Wilmington, Dec. 1866.

The Exchange,

SAN BERNARDINO.

Geo. Edward Moore,

Wholesale and retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,

Spirits, Cigars, Liqueurs, English Ale and Porter.—Also

Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

☞ Agent for TOMLINSON & CO. 5–tf

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

LOS ANGELES, Cal.

DR. V. GELCICH, late Hospital Physician and Surgeon of the U. S. Army, at Drum Barracks, Wilmington, and present Physician and Surgeon to the County Hospital, has the honor to inform the public that he has recently established, in the city of Los Angeles, an Institute under the above title. It is situated on the south east side of the Plaza. The building has rooms sufficient to accommodate twelve resident patients and the capacity can be extended as necessity may require. The patients will receive the utmost skill, care and attention to comfort. Proper assistants are employed, and a cook specially engaged to supply the patients with the best of everything according to the treatment and diet prescribed.

Attached to the Institute is a Drug Store, which is supplied with a full assortment of Medicines, &c. The charge for board, lodging and medical attendance is $3 50 per diem. Where consultations and operations may be necessary, an extra charge will be made, according to agreement.

In the Institute is also a commodious Bath-room for the use of patients, for cold and warm water, shower, steam and medicated baths.

V. GELCICH, M. D.

Los Angeles, Aug. 1867. 17

Tully & Ochoa,

WHOLSALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

West side Main-st., opposite Bank Exchange

TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE now on hand a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods—Groceries and Provisions—Hardware, Crockery, &c.

Cheap for CASH—Call and examine their stock.

Assay Office,

LOS ANGELES CITY.

THE undersigned have the honor to announce to the public, and Miners especially, that they have established

A LABORATORY,

For the Assay and Analysis of all descriptions of Ores, Earths, &c.

No expense has been spared to furnish all necessary apparatus, furnaces, &c. &c. A true, full, and correct return will be made as early as practicable.

TERMS—For simple Assay, $5.—For Analysis, $10.

V. GELCICH, M. D.

CHAS. POTTER,

Practical Chemists and Assayers.

Between Wilmington and San Francisco.

THE California, Oregon and Mexico Steam Ship Company's Steamship

PACIFIC.

CHAS. THORNE, Commander,

Will make Regular Trips—Leaving as follows:

1867.	San Francisco.	San Diego.	San Pedro
August	1	4	5
August	13	—	16
August	23	—	26
September	3	6	7

Holladay & Benham,

June 15 AGENTS.

J. W. JONES,

—DEALER IN—

CHOICE LIQUORS,

WINES,

CIGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

ARIZONA CITY. 1tf

C. G. HOOKER. I. H. CORY. J. D. HOOKER

HOOKER & CO.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, COAL, METALS, ETC.,

NOS. 112 AND 118 CALIFORNIA ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

The Cash Principle

ESTBLISHED AT LAST.

M. KELLER'S

STORE AND WINE CELLARS, Alameda Street.

THE undersigned, being now permanently located in San Francisco, for the sale of the unrivalled

Wines and Brandy

from his "Rising Sun" and "Los Angeles" Vineyards, as well as for the transaction of a GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

begs to call public attention to the fact, that he has established the CASH PRINCIPLE in his store at Los Angeles, where he proposes to sell all merchandize in his line at the smallest advance on San Francisco prices, to cover transportation and commission; or, will purchase and forward for others, at a commission of 5 per cent, as advantageously as he could for himself.

He is also prepared to make liberal Cash advances on consignments of Hides, Wool, and other native produce to his care, and guarantees that his sales will show the best market rates.

On Sale—for Cash or its equivalent—GROCERIES, Choice LIQUORS, Dry Goods, Clothing, Lumber, Window Blinds, Sash, Shingles, Iron Hoops, Nails, Rivets, &c.

N. B.—Native Wines and Brandies put up in packages to suit purchasers.

PURE WHITE WINE VINEGAR, &c.

M. KELLER.

Los Angeles, Aug. 1867. 16

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Corner Montgomery and Bush Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This house possesses all the requirements of a first-class hotel; its spacious reading room, with a large mineral cabinet, and extensive collections of specimens from the different mining regions of the Pacific coast—Branch Telegraph Office connecting with lines throughout the country—and news stand—all contributing to make it the headquarters and home for the Californian business man and tourist.

The Table of this House shall not be excelled by any. Board, three dollars per day.

LEWIS LELAND & CO.,

6tf Proprietors.

H. W. HELLMAN

HAVING returned from San Francisco, with a complete

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

in his line of business—has just opened them in the store formerly occupied by Hellman & Co

NO. 2, TEMPLE'S BLOCK,

MAIN-STREET,

LOS ANGELES,

Opposite Commercial Street,

which he intends to sell at the lowest CASH PRICES.

—DEALER IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, stationery, Jewelry, School Books, Fancy Goods, Toys, Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoe-Findings, Wall Paper Window Glass, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Mouldings, Hardware, Paints, OIL,

Vienna Matches, Pipes, Playing Cards, Pocket and Table CUTLERY, Perfumery, Yankee Notions, Musical Instruments, Combs and Brushes.

☞ SCHOOL BOOKS—at San Francisco prices.

☞ The latest Newspapers and Magazines always on hand.—Also, constantly receiving,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Aug. 1867. 16

Johnson & Koch

JOHNSON'S BUILDINGS—SANTA FE, N. M.

HAVING received our first train, we are now expecting our second train of Merchandize and will offer a splendid assortment of GOODS, to our customers, which were carefully selected for this market, and which we are determined

TO SELL CHEAP.

Thankful for the liberal patronage always heretofore extended the former House, we hope to meet a continuance in the future.

JOHNSON & KOCH.

Santa Fe, N. M., 1867. 18

THE CELEBRATED

Self Generating Gas Lamp.

THIS extraordinary Lamp produces its own Gas by the vaporization of Retroleum Naptha, or Benzine. It emits neither smoke nor smell, and burns with a pure white flame, equal in intensity to an ordinary gas burner, and at an expense of from one to three cents per hour only, according to the quantity of light required. It is peculiarly adapted for mining purposes, also for stores, factories, billiard rooms, and in fact for all purposes where regular gas is not available, and for which it is an admirable substitute. As an out-door light it stands unrivalled, burning with undiminished brilliancy in a strong wind.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Charge the reservoir with the prepared fluid, or with Benzine, from half to three-fourths full—allow a portion to run through into the cup—then turn off the tap, and ignite the fluid which will heat the burner sufficiently to generate the gas, which will be seen issuing from the top. The tap must now be turned on, and a steady light will be maintained till the whole of the contents of the reservoir is consumed.

A small needle, bent at the point and fixed in a holder, may be occasionally required to clear the minute hole through which the gas issues, and the regulating screw at the bottom turned a little back—but care must be taken not to force the screw too high, and it should never be used to extinguish the light; by turning the tap off, it will gradually go out.

When necessary to renew the cotton which is placed in the lower pipe to prevent the too rapid flow of the fluid, the Lamp should be placed in a vice and the burner screwed off. The Burnt cotton must then be entirely withdrawn, and a fresh piece of stout cotton rag, one inch wide and four or five inches long, should be doubled over a piece of wire, and inserted into the pipe—the ends cut short off, the burner screwed on with a little white lead, and the Lamp is ready for use.

Manufactured solely by

JOHN J. HUCKS,

Original Proprietor. Factory, NORTH BEACH, SAN FRANCISCO,

And for sale by his agents, in every city and town throughout the United States.

July 1 3-m

CALIFORNIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coast Line Daily Stage.

Arrangement for 1867.

From Los Angeles to San Francisco—In 4 Horse Stages.

THE Stages of the Coast Line, San Juan, and Los Angeles Stage Company, via San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, San Louis Obispo and Paso de Robles', Hot Springs.

Leaves Los Angeles daily, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

W. E. LOVETT & CO.

Proprietors.

WM. BUCKLEY,

General Superintendent.

OFFICE—Bella Union Hotel, Los Angeles.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, and Maricopa Wells, Arizona.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And general dealers in

Groceries and Provisions,

LIQUORS,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Hardware,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

3tf

Leave Los Angeles every Monday, at 7 a. m.—connecting at San Bernardino with the Fort Yuma and Tucson Mail Line

Through passage can be secured by applying in Los Angeles, to

TOMLINSON & CO.

Proprietors,

Or to

O. M. WOZENCRAFT,

Agent, San Bernardino

Los Angeles, Aug. 1867. 17

Southern Dispatch Line

[Established in 1861.]

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO WILMINGTON, SAN PEDRO AND SAN DIEGO.

SAILING every ten days, taking freight and passengers at the most reasonable rates—to which every care and attention will be given.

Insurance at the lowest rates.

The following first class Clippers will run regular:

BRIG CURLEW, Capt. W. H. Morton.

BRIG MERCHANTMAN, Capt. T. J. Knipe.

SCHR. SARAH, Capt. J. S. Garcia.

For freight or passage apply to

N. PIERCE,

Southern Packet Office, 610 Front street, Rooms Nos. 5 & 6, up stairs

REFERENCES—Messrs. Banning & Co., Wilmington and Los Angeles—Messrs. Tomlinson & Co., San Pedro and Los Angeles.

August, 1866. 18

BELLA UNION

HOTEL, LOS ANGELES.

JOHN KING & CO. PROPRIETORS,

WISH to assure their friends and the travelling public that they are still keeping the BELLA UNION what it always has been,

THE BEST HOTEL IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Families can be accommodated with large, airy rooms, or suits of rooms, well furnished.

☞ The bills of fare shall be inferior to none in the State.

All the Stages to and from Los Angeles, arrive at and depart from this Hotel.

The Bar and Billiard Saloons shall receive the most strict attention, and the patrons will find that this House is carried on a first class Hotel. Los Angeles, Aug. 1867. 16

REVERE HOUSE,

2d South street, Salt Lake City, U. T.

G. D. JENKS & CO.

INFORM the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, as well as the Travelling Public, that they have opened this FIRST CLASS HOUSE which is newly furnished in a style, equal to the Hotels in the East, and superior to any in this city.

The table will be supplied with the choicest Viands. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. au 16

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Vulcan Iron works Company.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1850.]

First, Natoma, Fremont and Beale Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Iron Founders, Steam Engine and Quartz Mill

BUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND Workers in Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper.

THESE Works have lately been increased by the addition of new Shops on Fremont Street, doubling the capacity of the original establishment. Their facilities for turning out machinery promptly and efficiently are now unequalled in the State.

The Company are prepared to execute orders for all classes of Machinery and Boiler work, such as Mining Machinery, Railroad Machinery, Flouring Mills, Quartz Mills, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Housings and Irons; and Manufacturing Machinery of every kind.

They have also a large assortment of Patterns for Pumping and Hoisting Machinery, Gearing, Pullies, Water Mill Irons, Hydraulic and Screw Presses, Retorts, Furnaces, Grate Bars, Ornamental Fence Posts, House Fronts, Stove Ranges, etc., etc.

Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of the best hard iron. Quartz Screens of Russia Iron, punched to order. Aug-16

BLASTING POWDER.

PRICE $3 PER KEG.

ALSO—SPORTING, CANNON, AND MUSKET POWDER, of superior quality. FUSE and SHOT always on hand and for sale at the Office of the

California Powder Works,

No. 318 California-Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN F. LOHSE,

Secretary.

HAZARD'S GUNPOWDER.

Mining and Blasting Powder, $3 per Keg.

SPORTING POWDER,

AT REDUCED PRICES ALSO.

THE Hazard Powder Company's Powder has no superior.—For sale by

EDWARD H. PARKER,

224 California-Street—San Francisco,

Agent for the Pacific Coast.

Aug., 1867. 18

International Hotel,

JACKSON-STREET—between Montgomery and Kearney,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THIS Old Established House is in perfect order for the accommodation of guests. Persons seeking comfort and economy will find this the best Hotel in the city to stop at. The beds are new and in good order, and the Rooms well ventilated. The Table will always be supplied with the best in the market.

Prices varying from $1 50 to $2 per day for Board and Room. Fine Bath House and Barber shop attached to the House.

F. E. WEYGANT, Proprietor.

August, 1867. 18

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

SANSOME STREET,

Corner of HALLECK, SAN FRANCISCO.

"THE EXCHANGE"

Is a GOOD FAMILY HOTEL, containing TWO HUNDRED FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, extending from Halleck to Sacramento streets, and is FIRE-PROOF.

LADIES' ENTRANCE—Corner Sansome and Halleck Streets. Prices low to suit the times.

24m3 T. SARGENT, Proprietor.

Wm. Coleman & Co

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Agents of Coleman's California Line of

CLIPPER SHIPS.

NEW-YORK—No. 117 Front Street.

SAN FRANCISCO—Cor. California & Front St.

August, 1867. 18

Quartz Machinery.

HANSCOM & CO.

Etna Iron Works,

South East corner Fremont and Tehama Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacture superior Mills and Machinery for gold and silver mining. Aug-16

I. H. Levy and Co.

Main-Street, San Bernardino, Cal.

Dealers in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES—Iron, Hardware—Crockery—Groceries and Liquors—and a

Great variety of General MERCHANDIZE.

Mar9-5-tf

O. S. M. CONE. J. M. FISK. R. GIRD.

R. GIRD & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE BROKERS, Collectors, and General Employment Agency,

No. 9 Post, and No. 608 Market Street, Room 2, SAN FRANCISCO.

Real Estate bought or sold on commission—Loans negotiated—Ranches, city Lots, Houses and Stores to rent or lease. Rents collected, etc

F23 4 tf.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBURQUERQUE HOTEL.

JOHN E. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

South West corner of the Plaza

ALBURQUERQUE—New Mexico.

Alburquerque and SANTA FE.

OPPOSITION LINE.

REDUCTION IN FARE AND REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

I WILL run a coach from Santa Fe to Albuquerque, every four days, from this date. I am not proprietor of a two-mule Jopper, but passengers will be bowled over the road in a large, commodious coach, with four good animals attached, in good time, and no stopping on the road except for the accommodation of passengers.

Jack Collins and George Marshall, old employes of the Kansas City and Santa Fe R. R., will engineer the arrangement, under the direction of Jose Guiterres, general agent at Algodones. M. A. Upson, agent at Albuquerque, N. M.

FRANCISCO PEREA,

Proprietor.

SPIEGELBERG BROS.

Importers & Wholesale Dealers in

MERCHANDIZE,

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Liquors, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, etc. etc.

W. T. STRACHAN & CO.

SUTLERS

& General Dealers

South West side of the Plaza,

ALBURQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

Will sell all kinds of

Merchandize,

as low as they can be purchased in the territory.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE

American Journal of Mining.

VOLUME IV, Commencing July 6.

IN consequence of the remarkable success that has attended this Journal, the Proprietors feel warranted in increasing its size to

SIXTEEN LARGE PAGES,

thus making it the largest and most comprehensive Mining Journal on this continent, representing the Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead, Coal, Slate, Oil, and in fact all the mineral interests of America, containing beautiful engravings, illustrating the latest improvements in milling, mining and metallurgic machinery.

The Journal has won the encomiums of the press of the entire country and Europe, and numbers among its contributors more eminent scientific men than any other publication in America.

The reports of the markets in stocks, metals, minerals and ores, carefully corrected weekly, are an important feature of the Journal.

Subscription $4 per year; for six months, $2 25, in advance. Specimen copies sent free. Address

WESTERN & COMPANY,

Publishers, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

Of the old standard quality.

Trade mark—"Joseph Gillott, warranted," a descriptive name and designating number.

New series—good and cheap, from No. 709 to 911.

Trade mark—"Joseph Gillott, Birmingham," with designating numbers.

For sale by JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS, 91 John Street—New York.

HENRY OWEN, Sole Agent.

BANNING & COMPANY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

Wilmington, Los Angeles and Liberal

H. NEWMARK & CO.

Wholesale dealer in

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES

and PROVISIONS

ARCADIA BLOCK, Nos. 6 and 8

Los Angeles, February, 1866.

F. C. BELDEN,

WINE AND TEA MERCHANT, and Family DEPOT,

612 Sacramento Street, two doors west of Montgomery, north side,

ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. IV. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1867. NO. 27.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,

—AT—

PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, $7.00 One copy, six months, $4.00. One copy, three months, $2.50.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Half square, one time, $2.00; each additional time, $1.50.

One square, one time, $3.00; each additional time, $2.00.

Each additional half square a[illegible] square, same rate.

Advertisements measuring over one-half square will be counted and charged one square.

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.

Terms, Invariably in advance.

JOHN H. MARION, BENJ. H. WEAVER, Publishers and Proprietors.

Agents for the Miner.

The following persons are authorized to receive payment for subscription and advertising:

Wickenburg, A. H. Peoples. Walnut Grove, Allen Cullumber. Skull Valley, J. H Mathews. Rio Verde, Jos. Melvin. Agua Frio, J. P. Osborn. Bowers Ranch, M. K. Lurty. Big Bug, J. Thomas. Walker's, D. R. Poland. Upper Hassayampa, Jas. A. Anderson. Postal's, J Brown. Tucson, J. B. Allen. Agua Caliente, K. S Woolsey. La Paz, D. King. Hardyville, J P Bull. Arizona City, Geo. Martin. Fort McDowell, P McCannon.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Correspondence upon all subjects of a public nature which may be of interest to our readers will at all times, when furnished, be published in the MINER, but we wish it distinctly understood that we will not be accountable with our life, our property, etc., for their contents. We expect to have our hands full in settling our own troubles, and [illegible] to engage a fighting [illegible] to [illegible] our own business with [illegible].

Officers of the Territory.

FEDERAL.

Governor.—Richard C. McCormick. *Secretary* James P. T. Carter. *Assistant Secretary*—Henry W. Fleury. *Chief Justice*—William T. Turner. *Associate do.*—Henry T. Backus, Hezekiah H. Carter. *Surveyor General.*—[illegible]. *Marshall.*—Edward Phelps. *Supt Indian Affairs*—George W. Dent. *District Attorney*—[illegible]. *Assessor of Internal Revenue*—Henry A. Bigelow. *Collector.*—Levi Bashford.

TERRITORIAL.

Auditor.—James Grant. *Treasurer.*—John T. Alsop. *Adjutant General*—William H. Garvin. *Delegate in Congress.*—Coles Bashford. *Probate Judges. Pima Co.*—[illegible]. *Yuma Co.*—Joseph B Tuttle. *Mohave Co.*—William L. Haskell. *Pah-Ute Co.*—[illegible]. *Yavapai Co.*—Hezekiah Brooks.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JNO. HOWARD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Prescott.

HENRY JENKINS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Tucson, A. T.

M. R. PLATT,

Attorney and Counselor at Law—Pine St.

TUCSON, A. T.

J. P. HARGRAVE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Cortez-St. Third house south of the Plaza,

PRESCOTT, A. T. 7

G. H. OURY

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Court House Building—Tucson, A. T.

HENRY W. FLEURY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY

WM. J. BERRY,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, and Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California.

v4n21. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

SAMUEL E. BLAIR,

Justice of the Peace, Office—Montezuma street, Prescott. v4n25

G. W. BARNARD,

Justice of the Peace, Office—Granite street, Prescott. v4n25.

NOTES ON ARIZONA.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE S. F. BULLETIN.]

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The agricultural resources of Arizona are abundant. The area of arable lands in the central part comprises about 6,000,000 acres, one-third of which are valleys and two-thirds uplands. The most extensive of these are those known as the Val de Chino, situated near Prescott, the valleys of the Cienega, Verde, Salinas, Agua Frio and Colorado Chiquito, or Flax river. These latter are well adapted to every kind of culture, whilst the uplands are well suited to the growing of grain and natural pasturage. On my last trip through this country (July, '67) barley was in full head and ripe, which had been scattered on the road by teams passing that way, and in various places where camps had been made, wheat and barley matured by the roadside having full-developed heads. This was seen particularly on the road between the Willows and the toll-gate, near Juniper or Aztec Pass. Corn, that had fallen from wagons, in many instances was several feet high, and healthy in appearance. The growing crops of Walnut creek, Williamson and Round valleys, La Cienega, Prescott, Agua Frio, the Verde and Salinas are promising, and large yields expected. Vegetables were in abundance in July last, there being no necessity of irrigating, owing to the seasons of refreshing showers. The Territory is much favored. The rains are frequent, and for periods of weeks at a time there is rain daily, confined to that part of the country surrounding the [illegible] of Prescott, whilst south of the Lower Hassayampa irrigation is necessary to make the soil produce. The soil is astonishingly fertile, and the climate so varied that every species of vegetation may be brought to maturity within the region alluded to. Thus the lands having the altitude of Prescott are well adapted to cereals, those of the Lower Hassayampa, Agua Frio, Turkey creek and the Salinas to [illegible] and many of the tropical plants. The grapes, orange, lemon, sugar cane, cotton and other tender plants can be cultivated with [illegible] many places throughout the Territory.

[illegible]

I have found, growing in the central part of Arizona the following indigenous plants: The [illegible] oak, live oak, walnut, cherry, ash, willow, cottonwood, the [illegible] the juniper [illegible] of cactus [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Arizona must in a few years [illegible] stock growing country, [illegible] cheap meats of [illegible]

[illegible]

It has been said by a [illegible] Arizona, that to fill a [illegible] place a cactus at one corner, a rattlesnake at another corner, a tarantula at another, and an Apache in the fourth corner, you would have an average of the whole Territory. This is a slander. I will admit that the fertile parts of the Territory are on three sides bounded by barren wastes—on the south by the Gila deserts, on the west by the deserts of California, and on the north by the [illegible] lands of Nevada.

The resources of California are more abundant than those of Nevada, and I am fully convinced that the [illegible] resources of Arizona exceed those of California and Nevada combined. The surface indications are larger and richer. There is no doubt of this fact, besides, the mines are surrounded by all the natural resources required to work them. The lands are productive, wood, water and grass are abundant, and every essential means is at hand, requiring only capital to develop them. When such facilities for working the mines are to be found, I see no reason why Arizona should not at once become as productive as Nevada, that can boast of but few dividend-paying mines, the development of which has cost millions of dollars. I need only enumerate leading mines—some of the most noted in Arizona—to substantiate the truthfulness of this assertion. The Vulture mine commenced to pay from the top of the ground, and continues to return fair yields. The Sterling mine, near Prescott, though running into sulphurets, with proper machinery can be made to give good results. The Eureka, on Lynx creek, is being worked with arastras, with profit. The croppings of Big Bug show that there are permanent mines of gold and silver there, and the Bradshaw or Black Cañon boasts of the most extensive croppings of gold and silver veins on the continent. There are thousands of spurs and small veins of gold and silver rock scattered over the country, some of which are very rich in metal, as the Often, the Montgomery and others, varying in width from a few inches to two or three feet. These are the offspring of mother veins not yet found. In Central Arizona I enumerate three permanent mining localities—Hassayampa, Big Bug and Bradshaw. The first includes crops at different places, the extent of which when added up will not exceed 2,000 yards of permanent workable fissure veins. The second includes the veinstones of Lynx creek, Walker and Turkey creeks, and the extent of the mines will not exceed 4,000 yards. The last, the Bradshaw, in my opinion, does not exceed one and a quarter miles of workable mines, that is to say, where the vein or veins are large enough to admit of working without destroying or cutting away the hanging and base walls forming the fissure. Now, it is conceded that the entire work done on the Comstock lode does not cover 10,000 feet. That is to say, regular mining has not been done on over that amount of ground, and with the exception of a few names in other parts of the State, Nevada owes its existence to this small amount of metaliferous ground. So it is with the Cata[illegible] mine near the river Moran in Mexico. The same may be said also of Colorado, Montana, Idaho and California. The true fissure veins are only found in the intrusive rocks, and when they do appear their heads are circumscribed, the crops of the veins showing conclusively where are the permanent mines and which are not. It is folly to herald a man to the world as being extraordinarily rich in metal, without first determining its positive relations to the intrusive rock [illegible] its permanency. Arizona cannot fail, when properly developed to rank among the first mineral regions.

[illegible]

All that is required is capital and protection against the savages. Give to Arizona communication by the Colorado river and the Pacific, and with one-fourth part of the capital expended upon the Comstock lode it will turn out more [illegible] than Nevada [illegible] the raids of the Apaches, and it will become as great a grain growing and [illegible] State as California.

[illegible]

There are to be found many gems. These are associated with the gold field and [illegible] large deposit of [illegible] makes up three-fifths of the component [illegible] of the great Painted Desert, through which [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] are allowed to have [illegible] been explored properly, and certainly present a large field for profitable investigation. Private enterprise cannot [illegible] unless aided by a large amount of money.

[illegible]

But little is known of the Colorado Basin, north of the [illegible] mountains. [illegible] largest portion of the country is composed of vast deserts and rugged mountains, with a few valleys of importance, with the exception of the bottom lands of the San Juan, Chaco, [illegible] rivers, which border on New Mexico.

The [illegible] Arizona offer from the desert country which surrounds its fertile and highly auriferous and argentiferous lands, and the most of which is without its borders, yet with a river navigable the year through, no obstacles in the [illegible] the obstacles. A large portion of the Territory is yet unexplored, and is a [illegible] to the white man. With the settlement of the country and the [illegible] of Indian difficulties, the natural resources of the Territory will be steadily brought out, giving employment to thousands. W.

WHEN the Menken with her [illegible] reputation first appeared in London a fast young Englishman left his dinner at the club half-eaten in order to get a first and full sight at her charms; but in less than an hour he returned with an expression of ineffable disgust stamped on his manly countenance. "How about the Menken?" "The Menken be blowed!" exclaimed the ingenuous youth, "why she'd lots of clothes on—more than most girls wear in a drawing room!"

A HISTORY prepared for the French schools by the Minister of Public Instruction records that in the year 1867 "the Emperor Maximilian reigned peaceably over a contented people, and that French influence was, thanks to God, forever established on the South American continent." That history wants an early revision.

A CORRECTION.—We have received the two following notes—both relating to a paragraph which appeared in the local department of last week's MINER:

CAMP AT AGUA FRIO, A. T., October 22d, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER—Sir: In your issue of last week, I notice an article in which some reflections are cast upon my conduct in reference to some friendly Indians styling themselves "Apache-Yumas." I do not know who is your informant, but, whoever he is, I declare the light in which he placed my action as entirely FALSE.

You will oblige me by publishing this communication in your next issue.

I am sir,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
SAMUEL PURDY, JR.,
2d Lieut. 14th Inf, U. S. A.

CAMP MAPLE SHADES, A. T., Oct. 22d, '67.

EDITOR MINER: As I take a more than common interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of Arizona, and the subjugation of the Indians in particular, I pay more than ordinary attention to what might appear to other [illegible] trifles or local items published in the Arizona MINER; and feeling assured as I do that you will readily correct any misstatement that may unavoidably or through willful construction come into your hands for publication, I beg leave as an eye witness to the facts, of which I consider a paragraph in the MINER of the 19th to be a most gross misrepresentation. The facts are distorted, for what reason does not appear. I consider the paragraph alluded to as an imputation, an unjust reflection on the conduct of an energetic and deserving officer. [illegible] paragraph [illegible] the Lieut [illegible] the Indians with only a [illegible] [illegible] would be [illegible] amongst Indians in the present state of affairs in Arizona, without arms to protect himself in case of treachery. It does not matter what opinion the Indians may have conceived of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] S. A.

[illegible] the Indians with [illegible] instead of with a detachment [illegible] stated in our paragraph. [illegible] for the [illegible] proof of [illegible] [illegible] the Indians are [illegible] by their [illegible] [illegible] believe the coming in of the Indians was the result of the extremely "judicious" and "forbearing" charge upon them. On the contrary, we have [illegible] that the charge in question was regarded by the Indians as a [illegible] movement and that in consequence of it serious difficulties with them were imminent and would probably have ensued, had not [illegible] Indian captured in the charge, been sent out to them with messages of conciliation. Of course, the Indians were very foolish to get frightened, but it must be remembered that they lack "judiciousness," as evidenced by their coming into the white settlements, some time previous to the visit of the military to them, *without* presenting arms in a hostile attitude as a precaution against treachery.

A WELL-KNOWN Detroit lawyer was found dead in a cemetery in that city, a short time since, his body lying beside the grave of an adopted child, whom he had loved with great tenderness, and whose likeness was found in his pocketbook, together with two newly-plucked daisies and some trinkets and papers. Pecuniary embarrassments and grief for the child are supposed to have prompted him to suicide.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES GRANT,

MONTEZUMA-ST. COR. CARLETON,

Prescott, Arizona.

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA, AND IS SELLING FOR CASH,

A large and valuable

ADDITION TO HIS STOCK

OF GOODS—INCLUDING

Flour, Bacon, Lard,

PICKLES, CRACKERS,

BUTTER, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR

DRIED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT,

MEAT, FISH, and VEGETABLES.

Soap, Coal Oil, Candles, and a general assortment of

Groceries & Provisions

HARDWARE.

Also—A choice supply of HARDWARE, Miners' and Joiners TOOLS—Cooking STOVES—LAMPS—POWDER, Shot, Lead, Fuse—and

TOBACCO OF ALL KINDS.

Vouchers Bought,

AND

SIGHT DRAFTS,

Upon SAN FRANCISCO, issued.

Prescott, July 1, 1867. 14-tf

MANUEL RAVENA

HAS OPENED HIS

NEW BRICK STORE,

On Goodwin St.—near Montezuma,

PRESCOTT,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

HE invites attention to his unusually large and choice assortment of

Groceries,

Clothing,

Liquors,

Tobacco,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

All of which he offers AT FAIR RATES

FOR CASH.

PRESCOTT, Aug. 10, 1867. 15-6m

FEED AND SALE

STABLE

GOODWIN-ST. OPPOSITE PLAZA.

PRESCOTT.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN

of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

VETERINARY.—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated.

J. D. MONIHAN.

Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 14-6m

Freighting and Jobbing.

THE undersigned is constantly on the road between Prescott, Wickenburg and La Paz, and is at all times prepared to fill all orders for freight, or small quantities of

GOODS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

Goods purchased at La Paz will be freighted through at the usual rates, with 10 per cent added. Freight hauled at the usual rates.

Orders sent to the undersigned at La Paz or Prescott will receive strict attention. Orders solicited.

Any amount of freight, not exceeding 40,000 pounds, landed in Prescott in 15 days from time of shipping.

CHARLES W. BEACH.

June 25, 1867. 13-3m

SELLING OFF,

TO

CLOSE UP BUSINESS

The undersigned, wishing to close up business in Prescott, offers his entire stock of goods at reduced prices.

WM. H. HARDY.

Prescott, Dec. 1st, 1866.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION, - - - - EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1867.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL—WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

While at Wickenburg, Walnut Grove, Kirkland and Skull Valleys, we conversed with a great many people in relation to the above subject, and we did not find *one* man who failed to condemn the action of Governor McCormick in signing the bill for the removal of the Capital, which was carried through the Fourth Legislature by fraud, bribery and traffic. The people could scarcely believe the Governor capable of doing such an act of injustice to a majority of the citizens of the Territory against their well-known and unmistakable wishes, and will not fail to remember him for it. They condemn, in the most bitter terms, the action of McKey of Yuma, Lewis of Mohave and Gass and Cutler of Pah-Ute, in voting for the bill in defiance of the will of their constituents. Had the Pima delegation used fair means, and thereby achieved success, the people would willingly acquiesce in the removal; but, knowing as they do, and that from the lips of the Pima members themselves, that had fair means alone been used *the bill never would have passed*, they feel indignant at all the actors in this shameful proceeding, and are determined to repay them for it should they ever again have the impudence to come up before them for any office of trust, honor or profit in their gift. Good, honest, reliable men have told us that *money was used* to accomplish the darling dream of Tucson—the removal of the Capital; and, taking into consideration all the circumstances connected with the affair, we are inclined to the opinion that two or three members of the Legislature were base enough to sell themselves for a small sum of money. We do not assert this as a fact, but, as we said before, circumstances point strongly that way, and the people generally believe it. It is a significant fact that McKey of Yuma went to Tucson avowedly to reside, after the adjournment of the Legislature, instead of going back to see his constituents on the river. Why did he not, like his colleague, Mr. Lindsey, return to his people with open countenance and clear conscience, satisfied that applause would greet him for doing his duty and voting according to the will of his constituents? Was Mr. McKey afraid to face the music? It appears so. Again, what was it that so suddenly changed the expressed opinion of the *Hon.* Nat. Lewis of Mohave, that "Prescott was the proper place for the Capital, and that he should vote for its permanent location here?" Was it greenbacks, or his segregation bill, which he could have passed without the aid of the Pima delegation? *Quien sabe?* And, O all ye prophets! what induced Honorables O. D. Gass and R. J. Cutler of Pah-Ute county to vote for removal? Was it the *silvery* eloquence of the Pima men, or their greenness? Probably both; probably something else. We don't know. But we do know they did every citizen north of the Gila an injustice when they cast their votes for the removal of the Capital to within a short distance of the Mexican State of Sonora, away in one corner of the Territory. And last, but not least, what Websterian reasoning, what glittering promises of aid in acquiring new positions of power, wealth and honor, were brought to bear upon the Governor in order to get his signature to the bill which despoiled Prescott—the beautiful Prescott, which he himself baptized and upon which he formerly so much doated? We cannot imagine; but, from the ideas formerly entertained by him in regard to Central Arizona, we are satisfied that the power, promises or arguments used to entice him to commit an act that forever politically damns him in the country north of the Gila—the best and fairest portion of the Territory—must, indeed, have been sufficient to convert a saint.

REDUCED.—Our readers will not fail to observe in to-day's issue a change in the size of the MINER. Owing to the non-arrival of paper which was ordered from San Francisco nearly three months ago by our predecessors in the office, we are reluctantly compelled to temporarily cut down the dimensions of the paper, in order to accommodate our columns to a small lot of paper purchased from Mr. V. Ryan. But for that gentleman's kindness we would ere this have been compelled to issue a half sheet.

DURING our absence at Walnut Grove and Wickenburg, the MINER was edited by Wm. J. Beggs, Esq., who is an old hand at the business. From the way in which our critical subscribers shower praises upon him, we take it for granted that he has lost none of the old *vim*.

WALNUT GROVE AND WICKENBURG.

About noon on Monday, the 7th inst., we in company with five or six citizens of this county and a gentleman from Pima, started from Prescott, on a visit to Walnut Grove and Wickenburg. We took the trail to the Sterling mill and mine, up Granite creek. At the Sterling we found Hon. R. W. Groom and Wm. Cole, "all alone by themselves." "Bob" and "Bill" were employing their time in desulphurizing and prospecting the rich sulphuret ores of the Sterling, and Cole showed us any amount of gold that he had horned out of said sulphurets. After grazing our animals for an hour, during which time we partook of an excellent meal, cooked by Monsieur Cole in the "best style of the art," the party saddled their animals and started for the Grove. Soon reached the Hassayampa, watered and kept on our course towards the Montgomery mine, where we arrived about one hour before sunset. It was late at night when we reached the end of our day's journey, and the country over which we traveled was so rough, the trail so long, and our outfit of "gripe producer" large, we felt sorter "spongy," and were exceedingly glad when we reached the house and ranch of John White and Gus Swain. Some of the party stopped at White's ranch all night; the balance, including our humble self, were forced to proceed further down the valley to the ranch of Hon. Allen Cullumber, member of the Fourth Legislature, who was returning home with us after serving his constituents well and faithfully. We partook of an excellent supper and retired for the night. In the morning we took a stroll around the ranches and were well pleased with the improvements made by the industrious owners in the last few years. In spite of dull times and Indian raids, the citizens of Walnut Grove have energetically and earnestly worked hard to build for themselves good homes and cultivate the rich soil of their valley. The large fields of corn, which busy workers were engaged in gathering, the stacks of fine wheat, some of which was already threshed, the numerous acres of potatatoes, cabbage, onions and other vegetables which we saw for a distance of nearly 10 miles down the valley, made us feel proud of Central Arizona and her energetic citizens, and we involuntarily prayed that God might speed the day when a man would be able to go 100 yards from his house without the fear of being shot and killed by murderous Indians. There are several rich quartz ledges near Walnut Grove, and we believe some of them will be worked this winter, provided the Indians cease their villainous operations, but of that we have little faith. We stayed two nights at the Grove, lived on chicken and other luxuries furnished by Messrs. Cullumber and Stephenson, and on Wednesday morning we were again in the saddle and started upon the new trail which runs some six or seven miles south of Antelope Hill. We have travelled over the Weaver trail to Wickenburg, which every body who has ever gone that way, knows to be one of the roughest and worst trails in Arizona. We found the new trail much shorter and better in every respect than the old one. We arrived at Wickenburg at about four o'clock in the evening, tired and hungry, but after eating a good square meal and washing it down with some of Peeples' excellent lager beer, we felt able to lick a reasonable number of Apaches. We found the Pima delegation at Wickenburg, resting themselves before starting on the desert that lay betwen them and their homes. Major Stickney and Col. Lewis were sick, but the remainder of the delegation, including the member from "Pima-Yuma," Mr. McKey, were enjoying good health, although they appeared to take their regular "medicine."

The town of Wickenburg has improved somewhat upon its ancient appearance. The stores and saloons, of which there are about ten, are built of adobes, flat-roofed and nicely plastered and whitewashed inside. We found a great many old acquaintences in Wickenburg, all of whom are doing well, in a money-making point of view. A. Barnett, C. T. Rogers, Fred Henry, A. H. Peeples, — Jones, S. J. Hensley, and others, who formerly resided in Prescott are engaged in business in Wickenburg. A great many people were down sick with the ague, in the town and upon the ranches below on the river, and it was the general belief that a large pond of water standing in Mr. Henry Wickenburg's field was the cause of the sickness. Mr. W. tried last year to drain this pond, but was only partially successful. This year, as soon as his crop is gathered, he intends to drain it thoroughly. It will cost money to do it, but Henry is not the man to stop for expense when the thing to be accomplished will benefit himself and townsmen. We took a ride down the river as far as the ranches of our friends Geo. H. Wilson, F. A. Brill and Wm. Smith, passing, on our way, the ranches of Messrs. Wickenburg and Suilling. Messrs. Suilling, Wickenburg and Brill. have, this year, raised excellent crops of corn, sugar-cane and vegetables. Mr. Brill will have several tons of beans. Mr. Wilson, last winter, met with a great loss by the washing away of the largest and best portion of his ranch, but he is an owner in the Vulture mine, consequently he can stand a great many more such losses, as his "feet" will certainly make him rich one of these days. The little five-stamp mill in the town of Wickenburg, lies idle, but Mr. Wickenburg assured us that it would soon be run by himself and Mr. Wm. Smith. This mill has ground out many thousand dollars, and as soon as it starts up again, it will create quite a revolution in the business of the town.

We next visited the mill and extensive works of the Vulture Mining Company, situated about one mile north of Wickenburg, on the banks of the Hassayampa, where we saw more life and animation than are to be seen at any other point in the Territory. The mill has a battery of twenty stamps, four Hendy's concentrators, a crusher and various other contrivances, all run by an engine capable of running twenty stamps more, with the necessary appendages. From 30 to 36 tons of ore are crushed and worked every 24 hours, which pay on an average, about $35 to the ton. The concentrators save about four tons of sulphurets every 24 hours, which as soon as the proprietors find out some sure process by which to treat them, will be worked. By assay, the sulphurets pay over $200 per ton. Everything connected with this mill is fitted up and arranged in an excellent manner, and the work goes on like clock-work. The mill-site is one of the best in the Territory. Water is carried in pipes to every workshop and house upon the place, and neither time nor space is wasted. "A place for everything, and everything in its proper place," appeared to be the maxim that governs the Superintendent and Clerk. This mill commenced running March 12, 1867, and from that time up to October 16, 1867, crushed 3,900 tons It has not been idle one day (except Sundays) during all that time About fifty men are employed in attending to the mill, etc. Mr J. P. Brown, the able and hard-working clerk of the company, informed us that twelve teams were constantly engaged in hauling ore from the mine to the mill, at $10 per ton. Mr Iager and Mr Chapman have the contract for hauling the ore. The teams owned by the first named gentleman cannot be beat anywhere on the Pacific coast The mules are the largest and fattest we have ever seen,—the wagons were built in Sacramento to order of Mr. Iager, and are of huge dimensions. One team occasionally hauls as high as 19,133 lbs of quartz The teams of Mr. Chapman are also first class.

By invitation of the Superintendent, Mr Jas. D. Cushenberry, we visited the mine, which is some 15 or 16 miles southwest from the mill, and after a ride of about two and one-half hours alighted, for the first time, in front of the cuts and tunnels of the great Vulture lode. We found about fifty men, Americans and Mexicans, engaged in taking out ore, wheeling it away, assorting and piling it up. There was already taken out, about 350 tons of first class rock, and about 3,000 tons of second and third class qualities. The mine, we firmly believe, is the largest and best upon the continent Its general direction is north-east and south-west—varying from this course probably one point. The formation in which it lies is mica slate, the casing, talcose slate. The width of the quartz in the several cuts and tunnels is 71 feet, and about 40 tons of rock per day are taken out. The rock is of all shades of color, coarse, fine grained and porous. Free gold may be seen in almost every piece, and rich specimens are frequently found. In addition to the cuts and tunnels upon the surface, there are two shafts of 102 feet and 90 feet in depth, respectively, connected by a tunnel which runs through a body of quartz 39 feet in thickness. The shafts on the surface are 120 feet apart A tunnel is also run through the ledge from the bottom of the deepest shaft for 100 feet each way, and the rock taken out payed well. The shaft is being sunk still deeper. We have heard people say that this immense body of rich quartz was but a "blow out," and would not prove to be a true vein, but facts do not bear them out in their assertions. It may be that several lodes come together, or shoot out of the hill, but certain it is that a true vein does exist and has been found 102 feet below the surface. Mr. Cushenberry informed us that Mr. Phelps, the President of the company would be in Wickenburg in December next, when, he thought, the work of surveying and laying pipes to carry water from the Hassayampa would commence. If it is found practicable to accomplish this great undertaking, a forty stamp mill will be erected at the mine, and thousands of tons of second and third class ores that will not now pay for hauling and crushing, will then be made to yield a good profit. The Superintendent has great faith in the project of conducting the water to the mine, and thinks it will not cost over $150,000, as the mine is scarcely 200 feet above the bed of the river, at a gradual ascent. Should the undertaking be a success, the Vulture mine will then be capable of producing more bullion than any other mine in the world, and the region of country around Wickenburg will contain a large and rich population. Speed the good work.

We rode back to town well pleased with what we saw, bade adieu to our friends and started by the way of Camp McPherson, in company with the mail rider and his escort. for Prescott. The distance from Wickenburg to Date creek is about 30 miles over a very good road. The soldiers showed us the place where the Indians murdered the brave Mulligan, who was carrying the mail the previous week. We camped close to the Post until 12 o'clock—midnight, when we again mounted our *cavallo* and started homeward, passing on our way, Kirkland and Skull valleys, where we found a geat many old acquaintances settled down on good ranches, enjoying themselves after the agricultural labors of the summer. We arrived in our own beautiful mountain town about four o'clock on Sunday evening last, and feasted our eyes upon the unequalled scenery, the neat and tasty houses, and the tall pines of this, the most beautiful spot in Arizona.

INDIAN CHARACTER.

The character of the North American Indian is entirely misunderstood by the people of the Eastern States, even the most intelligent and best informed. To them—who have derived their information of the "noble red man of the forest" from the poems of Longfellow and others, the pleasing romances of the late Mr. Fenimore Cooper, and the romancing narratives of Henry R. Schoolcraft and other Indianophilists—the Indian presents himself as an ill-fated and persecuted yet heroic being; whose native savagery of character and manner of life is more than atoned for by a thousand ennobling virtues, unalloyed by the vices and weaknesses which so easily beset the aggressive pale-face, who persists in wrongfully driving him from his hereditary hunting grounds. It is not difficult for those who have formed such an estimate of Indian character to find ready excuses for their tawny hero when he turns upon and butchers, with circumstances of blackest perfidy and the most atrocious cruelty, his too confiding white neighbor with his wife and children. It is but natural that they should give implicit credence to the lying twaddle—lying no less because its authors may deceive themselves as well as others—of those mischievous pseudo philanthropists who circulate stories of terrible wrongs suffered by the Indian at the hands of white pioneers, before the innermost depths of his noble nature were aroused to seek a vengeance commensurate with his injuries. And the logical result of it all is, that the settlers in the remote western Territories, who go through fearful perils and privations to prepare the way for the extension of enlightened land Christian institutions over the whole land, get very little sympathy from their eastern cousins when they fall victims, as they frequently do, to savage atrocity. That sympathy which ought to flow in a broad stream toward the martyrs in the cause of progress, is withheld from those to whom it is justly and naturally due, and lavished upon the cowardly and pitiless murderers to whose stony hearts womanly loveliness and childish innocence alike appeal in vain; and the protection which the settlers in a new and savage Territory have a right to expect from the General Government, is hesitatingly and inefficiently extended, because our chief civil and military authorities have never got beyond their juvenile impressions of the "noble red man," and persistently attribute the stories of his treachery and barbarity, which constantly reach them from the frontier, to the cunning cupidity of army contractors and speculators, who hope to make a "good thing" by supplying the troops sent forward to suppositions scenes of Indian hostilities.

We have had some opportunities of studying Indian character, on the plains and during a residence of more than fifteen years in different States and Territories this side of the Rocky Mountains. We have had experience of "Lo" in peace, in war and in captivity; we "know his tricks and his manners." How worthless, degraded, brutal he is; how devoid of noble instinct; how faithless and untrustworthy at all times and in all places. There have been a few noteworthy exceptions, individual and tribal; but the general Indian character may be fitly summed up in one word—fiendish Beside it the treachery of the serpent is honesty, and the ferocity of the wild beast gentleness itself. For proof we appeal to all *truthful* frontier history

It gives us unqualified satisfaction to observe that the stern and impartial hand of historic truth is rending away the romantic covering of pseudo majesty which enveloped some of the copper colored rascals who have heretofore cut a respectable figure in our colonial history but are now being presented in their proper aspect, which is sufficiently detestable The latest "villain unmasked" is the redoubtable Philip of Mount Hope, over whose melancholy end, as depicted by the eloquent Everett, we have saddened and perhaps sniffled in our early boyhood. A recent historian of Rhode Island, with a stern regard for truth and little reverence for romantic traditions, has untombed the facts of Philip's career, and shown him up as a sorry villain indeed—not King of the Wampanoags, but a petty chief of the tribe, without influence to control or courage to lead his people; utterly wanting in diplomatic or warlike skill, and whose pitiful life was unredeemed by the exhibition of anything approaching to manliness in his death. We await in confidence the time when the pitiless iconoclast, Truth, shall hurl from the places they now usurp in the popular estimation the memories of Logan, Osceola, and other apotheosized "braves," for whom imaginative writers in a romantic age fabled heroic deeds and fabricated mock-Ciceronian speeches. They were Indians; and if they ever displayed any noble characteristics they simulated them for a purpose. They are all alike, and all unworthy of sympathy or consideration from government or people, beyond what enlightened humanity vouchsafes even to dumb brutes. The history of our country from its first settlement to the present time, abounds with evidence to sustain our allegations—we have not space now to adduce it. The recent conduct of Juarez, the Indian President of Mexico—the "learned jurist," "profound statesman" and "able commander," for bepraising whom some of our own public men will yet blush—proves that the instinctive devilish qualities of the Indian will outlive the most thorough and careful mental and moral training.

We do not ask for the extermination of the Indian; but a race which has shown itself so thoroughly depraved and so utterly intractable has no claims paramount to the interests of civilized people. And (if we may without sacrilege presume to infer the designs of the Almighty from facts so plain that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therein") God himself seems to have decreed the extinction of the race of North American Indians as unworthy to occupy a place upon his footstool. Slowly but surely they are wasting away; many tribes are already extinct, and those that survive are constantly diminishing, and it seems probable that a century hence the red man will live only in history, poetry and romance. So mote it be. B.

ARIZONA—THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

The San Bernardino *Guardian*, whose editor was formerly a citizen of Arizona, and knows whereof he speaks, has the following on the above subject:

* * * * * From some unlooked-for combination, a majority of the members of the Fourth Legislature have been induced to pass a bill locating the seat of government at Tucson. One would suppose that the river counties, such as Pah-Ute (Callville), Mojave and Yuma, were united in interest with Yavapai (Prescott), and that these would locate the capital at Prescott, which is, in fact, very nearly the actual geographical center of the Territory. But such supposition has not been verified by the facts. When Pah-Ute county was organized, the location was considered sure for Prescott; the question was postponed the two past sessions, but has been brought up this time, and through some bad management, been permitted to come to a vote, in a disaffected and disorganized state of feeling. The result must be looked upon as truly unfortunate for the prosperity of the country, as it opens up a question, and sets in motion a system of machinery which may not be settled for years. The Capital question is not regarded by mary as settled, even yet, in California. It has been migratory long enough, and should, under all the circumstances, be permitted to repose. But there are perturbed spirits abroad who do not like the condition of affairs at Sacramento, and would gladly make any sacrifice to have the Capital located elsewhere. The same system of locomotion has been inaugurated in Arizona, and now that the Government offices have been placed on wheels and set agoing, it would be very difficult indeed to foretell where it will stop—perhaps, lead to the division of the Territory. Such a topic of discussion and agitation should have been kept out of the politics of the country, as it is one which can be productive of no benefit to the community, now sufficiently exercised by their Indian wars. We regret the adoption of the bill, for the reasons assigned in the minority report, and for many others which will at once present themselves to any one acquainted with the topography as well as the statistics of the Territory. We expect to hear, however, that Governor McCormick has vetoed the bill, for the reasons, among others, set forth in his reply to the citizens of Pima county requesting him to call the fourth session of the Legislature at Tucson.

A disaffected and disorganized state of feeling did not exist, and had nothing to do with the removal of the Capital. Money, lust of power, and the old and infernal spoil game of "you vote for my measure and I will support your measure," did the business, and we are sorry to say Governor McCormick crowned the infamy by signing the bill. We have been betrayed in the house of our *pretended* friends, and the will of the people has been set aside for the wishes of a few corrupt and thick-headed *lawgivers* from the river counties, whom the people foolishly mistook for honest men when voting for them.

SAN BERNARDINO ITEMS.

We collate the following from the *Guardian* of the 12th inst.:

A body of troops, numbering about 200, under Captain Brownlow, passed through the Cajon Canon on Monday last, bound for the wars in Arizona.

A Doctor who was with some troops who were *en route* to Arizona, was drawing his pistol to kill a rattlesnake, when it accidentally exploded, lodging the ball in his thigh, inflicting a very serious though not a dangerous wound. The unfortunate gentleman was conveyed to Drum Barracks.

Captain Williams arrived safe this week. The captain is yet very feeble from the effects of his wound.

The time of leaving Los Angeles by the coast line of mail stages has been changed. They now leave at 2 o'clock P. M., making the distance in less than three days.

Five soldiers, who were arrested for sacking and burning Mr. Deane's premises, near Camp Cady, were arraigned in the County Court and pleaded guilty. They were sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for terms varying from one to three years.

Tomlinson & Co. have reduced the rate of fare on their stages running from San Bernardino to Los Angeles, to $4 each way.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—The election for a Judge of the Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction, County Judges and Justices of the Peace, was to have taken place in California on Wednesday, the 16th inst. If the Democrats turned out and voted their ticket is most certainly elected.

The steamer *Orizaba*, having been almost rebuilt, has resumed her station on the lower coast of California.

MRS. HAYNES, a very estimable lady, daughter of ex-Senator Vineyard, of Los Angeles, died in that place recently.

LOS ANGELES, California, will soon be lighted with gas. The place is improving rapidly. Old adobe buildings are being torn down, to give place to new and substantial brick edifices.

MAJOR DOWNEY, who formerly commanded Fort Whipple is at present stationed at Camp Goodwin, commanding that camp.

THE *Arizonian* says that eight commissioned officers, sixty-six enlisted men, and 118 horses arrived at Tucson on the 5th inst.

THE quartz mill of Rynerson & Stone, at Pino Alta, New Mexico, commenced crushing ore recently.

MR. L. C. GRAY, merchant and miner, of this place, was at San Bernardino, California, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. He started next day, for Prescott.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1867

Local Intelligence.

WE learn that General Gregg has again gone to Agua Frio, to meet the Apache-Yumas and make arrangements for placing them upon a reservation.

CHEVALIER.—While returning from Wickenburg we met on Sunday morning, on the road about midway between Kirkland and Skull valleys, the condemned man Louis Chevalier, who escaped from Fort Whipple last week. He carried a bundle and a Spencer carbine, and hung his head as if to avoid recognition, but was nevertheless recognized by the Sergeant in command of the mail escort, who would have arrested the fugitive but for the supposition that he might have been discharged from custody by process of law. If Chevalier has exercised ordinary prudence, he is probably by this time safe from pursuit.

BIG VEGETABLES AND LARGE YIELD.—This "desert country" bids fair to compete with California in the production of mammoth vegetables. The onions and carrots presented to us a few days since by "Uncle Billy" Rankin are equal in size and quality to any we ever saw in the Golden State. On their ranch on the head of Willow creek, two miles northwest of Prescott, Messrs. Rankin & Simmons have raised the past season, on one acre less ten rods of ground, ten thousand pounds of onions. Think of that and *weep*, ye slanderers of Arizona!

THE FESTIVE SEASON.—The young and gay are having a festive time of it about these days—or, more accurately speaking, these nights. A few evenings since there was a pleasant private party at Mr. Alexander's. Last night the "birds" held their regular monthly meeting at the Prescott House, and the survivors report that they had an excellent time. 'Squire Blair assures us that "there were a thousand young ladies present, and every one of them altogether lovely." Making due allowance for the excited state of the 'Squire's nerves, we conclude that the array of female loveliness was particularly brilliant, and that the boys felt like good Methodist brethren at a camp meeting—"it is good for us to be here!"

MULES STOLEN.—The Indians, a short time ago, made a descent upon the ranch of our old friend P. McCannon on Salt river, and succeeded in stealing two splendid mules belonging to him. We sympathize with you, Mac., and hope you will soon have an opportunity of getting even with the red rascals.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Yavapai county, held on Tuesday evening last, Hon. Robert F. Piatt was appointed District Attorney, *vice* Hon. J. A. Rush, resigned. Mr Piatt makes a competent and diligent officer.

STOCK STOLEN BY THE INDIANS AND RECOVERED.—On Monday morning last the cattle of Hon. John W. Simmons were discovered to be missing from his ranch about two miles west of town, and examination of their trail showed that they had been driven off by a couple of Indians. Pursuit was made, and the cattle were found at ranches in the neighborhood, having stampeded from their captors. The cattle have several times been driven off by Indians, but have on every such occasion stampeded and been recovered. They are valuable stock for this country.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.—Wormser & Co are thoroughly reconstructing their store, and it has already assumed the appearance of a new building. The front and rear have been entirely rebuilt, a new roof laid, and the doors replaced with a new storm- and burglar-proof article. James Grant and Manuel Ravena have also been repairing their stores, so as to be in readiness for the Winter campaign.

GONE TO THE VERDE.—Wm. H. Cory, Esq, has gone to the Verde on business. We hope he will be fortunate enough to return with his scalp on.

JUSTICE TO THE ENROLLING CLERKS.—In an item explanatory of the manner in which we were obliged to publish the laws, etc., of the Fourth Legislature, we unintentionally conveyed the impression to those unacquainted with clerical duties in Legislative bodies, that the Enrolling Clerks were in fault, while the truth is that they discharged their duties faithfully under the instructions of the Enrolling Committees. The Enrolled Bills of the Lower House especially were models of neat and legible calligraphy, and Mr. Tyson, the Enrolling Clerk, commenced to correct grammatical and orthographical errors and punctuate the bills properly, which coming to the knowledge of the Committee, they instructed him to repunctuate the bills precisely in accordance with the engrossed copies furnished to him, and thereafter to follow copy strictly. The Enrolling Committees were alone responsible for the style in which the bills appeared in print. We have alluded to this matter, not in a fault-finding spirit, but for the purpose of exonerating ourselves and others from undeserved blame, and also in the hope that future Legislatures will "see the elephant," and provide for a careful revision of the bills, resolutions, etc., before they are reported as "correctly enrolled" and presented for signing. It would not surprise us if some of the laws enacted by the Fourth Legislature were declared by the Courts inoperative for want of definiteness.

THAT HUNTING PARTY.—That hunting party, of which we made mention two weeks ago, returned to town on Sunday evening last, and all concurred in reporting that they had a first-rate time. They killed about a dozen wild turkeys and twice as many deer, but the weather was so warm that they were unable to preserve the game in good condition, and so brought but little into town. Although we have seen none of the venison we are satisfied that the party killed it, because a friend of ours upon whose veracity we can rely, and who *nose* a heap, assures us that he *smelt* one of the hams. Hon. D. S. Lount had an adventure with some grizzlies. Coming one day to the end of a large fallen tree, he saw a bear at the other end. Raising his "Henry" to his shoulder and taking good aim, he fired, the bear fell, and immediately another showed itself. Again Mr. Lount blazed away, wounding the second bear, when a third put in an appearance. At this critical juncture a cartridge got foul in Mr. Lount's gun, rendering it temporarily useless, and he began to think his ticket was stamped for "Kingdom Come;" but luckily the two varmints that appeared last did not see him, and, doubtless attributing all the disturbance to the first one, attacked and worried it quite roughly. While this was going on the artist of the party accidentally came along, and attempted to *draw* the animals—into camp; he might have succeeded if the brutes had not been too busily fighting to observe him. Finally the bears went away growling and fighting, and Mr. Lount returned to camp, not thankful for his *bare* escape, but cursing the ill luck which had deprived him of a supper of roast grizzly. On the following day several of the party visited the scene of the adventure, and found tracks, blood and a large quantity of hair which the brutes had torn from each other. No other bears were seen by any of the party. We understand that the party saw some Indians, but did not get within rifle range of them. The most singular and inexplicable thing connected with the expedition is, that the party brought back with them, as far as Pottle's ranch, a gallon and a half of whisky! We can only account for it on the hypothesis that the presence of the joy inspiring liquid in camp was known to but two or three, who never drink liquor except as a preventive of chills and rattlesnake bites.

SUPREME COURT.—This Court has not yet transacted any business at the present term, owing to the protracted absence of Associate Justice Carter. On Thursday last Chief Justice Turner announced that on Monday next, at 9 o'clock A. M., the Court would proceed to the hearing of causes, and would continue to dispose of such business as might be brought before it until Friday next, upon and after which day the Supreme Court cannot legally sit in Prescott.

FROM FORT MCDOWELL.—Under date of Fort McDowell, Oct 6th, a friend writes as follows:

"We are to start day after to morrow for the site of the new post, which is to be called Camp Reno. From what I can learn, it is to be established on Tonto creek, about fifteen miles above the mouth of that stream. Major Mills's company of the 32d Infantry and Lieutenant Dubois's company of the 14th Infantry are all the troops that are going there at present. The command will take forty pack animals and one wagon, but I think it will be some time before they get the wagon to its destination."

We know something of the country in which it is proposed to establish this camp, and think it will be found to be an excellent point to scout from, as it is right in the heart of the Indian country. But two companies of infantry is too small a force to be able to accomplish much in the way of killing Indians. We rather think they will be kept busy enough watching the stock and other Government property belonging to the camp, without scouting. We believe it would have been much better to strengthen some weak post with these two companies than to establish a new one. However, the location is a good one, and it may be that General McDowell will soon be prepared to back up this movement and do justice to the camps already established for the protection of the settlements, by furnishing more troops. Hope so.

MR. P. MCCANNON informs us that, for the present, at least, he has no intention of going on a prospecting trip to Pinal Mountain and Tonto Basin. The Indians are too ugly just now in the region of country he wishes to explore, and he has deferred the matter until a more auspicious time than the present.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—On Thursday last Wm. J. Beggs, Esq., was admitted to practice law in the District Court. Parties requiring his professional services will find him at the MINER office.

REINCORPORATION.—The Prescott and Mohave Toll Road Company have surrendered their special charter, and reincorporated under the general incorporation law of the Territory.

NOT SO BAD.—The San Bernardino *Guardian* publishes a statement made to its editor by Mr. Campbell of this place, who arrived in San Bernardino lately, to the effect that a large body of mounted Indians made a descent upon the town of Wickenburg in this county, captured and drove off all the stock in and near the place and fled with it to the mountains. The editor, who is a true friend to Arizona, deplores this loss, and says: "The loss of their stock will put a stop to the operations of the Vulture Company, the only speck of sunshine on the dark horizon of Arizona." Not so fast, friend Hamilton. Mr. Campbell must have received his information from some excitable individual who overdrew the picture. The Indians did not go into town and take stock out of corrals, but they did kill a Mexican who was herding stock close to town, and captured five animals. The Vulture mine did not lose any stock in the raid, and the mill is steadily at work, pounding out between $1,200 and $2,000 per day. All you say about Camps McDowell and Lincoln is correct. They might as well be in h—ll or in Tucson for all the protection they render us.

BY latest advices from Prescott we learn that the bill for locating the Capital of the Territory at Tucson had passed both branches of the Legislature.

Our representatives from Pima county have done nobly; they have justified the people's confidence and are entitled to the thanks of their whole constituency. They have done their duty and if the Governor does not veto the will of the people as expressed through their chosen representatives, we shall have the Capital permanently located here where it always should have been.—*Southern Arizonian.*

The Governor did not veto it. He signed it like a *little* man.

Some of the "chosen representatives" paid no attention to the "will of the people," but "traded" it away for the "convincing arguments" brought to bear upon them by your delegation.

How vexatious it must be to you and your folks, after spending so much time and money, to know that the capital *was not* permanently located in your greasewooded desert. The Apaches won't last always, you know, and after they are killed off or make peace, what will Tucson do? No quartermaster, no fat contracts. Othello's occupation will indeed be gone, and you will have to come up here or go to Sonora to get a living.

WE would advise the citizens of Yavapai county to secede.—*Arizonian.*

From what? Why, bless your gizzard, should they secede they would take everybody and everything worth having in Arizona with them, and the lizard patch known as Pima county would have to join Sonora. No, no, they will not secede; don't believe in the doctrine, and don't wish for any more advice from an alkalied Pima sea lawyer. Attend to the chronological department of your paper, be virtuous and you may yet be happy.

GOVERNOR GOODWIN.—We learn that this gentleman has been successful in organizing a company in San Francisco, with a capital of $300,000, for the purpose of working mines in Big Bug district, this county.

We clip the above from the Arizona MINER of 28th ult., and sincerely wish it may be the case, but we would prefer seeing the work going on to hearing tell of it.—*Arizonian.*

"Do tell." You are the funniest fellow we have ever "hearn tell on." Suppose it was "going on," you "couldn't see it" from your out of the way village in a desert, through your adobe goggles.

WE would advise the friends of this young man of the MINER to have his head hooped at once, as there is great danger that he will "bile his buster." When we have great geniuses among us they should be fostered with care.—*Arizonian.*

Thank you for your advice, Old Mudhead. You must have eaten an extra adobe for breakfast, or read Jayne's almanac before penning the above, and we anxiously await the coming of the next mail, when we expect one of those powerful, mud-inspired "anniversary" leaders with which you so frequently bore your readers. After that, should you be exhausted, we advise you to wrap a hot *tortilla* around your head, soak your feet in lager beer, and see if you can draw sufficient brains to either or both ends to indite an article upon the "Cannibal Islands," or some other subject equally interesting to the Arizona reader. Should you not succeed in gathering the necessary amount for that purpose, go to your encyclopedia and copy a "chronological crusher." *Sabe?*

ON Thursday last, says the Tucson *Arizonian* of the 12th inst, a strolling band of three Apaches, evidently the same party that killed Valentine and the negro man last week, attacked the herd of Senora Romero, about three miles below town, wounding a herder with a rifle ball through the arm, and driving off about three hundred head of cattle, which were afterwards recaptured by a party of cavalry under Lieutenant Walcott.

WE are under obligations to Ed. W. Wells, Esq., Clerk, for minutes of the proceedings of the District Court.

DISTRICT COURT.—The October Term of the District Court of Yavapai county convened at Prescott, Monday, October 21, 1867. The following cases were disposed of:

Murray et al *vs.* Wickenburg et al.—Counsel for plaintiffs suggested death of plaintiff Murray, and cause continued.

Poindexter *vs.* Wickenburg et al.—Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Marshall *vs.* Woolsey.—Foreclosure of mechanic's lien. Demurrer withdrawn; leave to answer within 30 days.

W. F. Banning *vs.* E. W. Coffin.—Foreclosure of mechanic's lien. Judgment for plaintiff and lien established.

Pierce *vs.* Coffin.—Same as above.

Raible *vs.* Coffin.—Same as above.

O'Brien *vs.* Coffin.—Same as above.

Wm. F. Turner et al. *vs.* The Excelsior Ditch and Mining Company.—Cause argued by counsel and submitted. Taken under advisement by the Court.

Bowers *et al vs.* Ward—Plaza Case.—Verdict for plaintiffs.

HON. ALLEN CULLUMBER of Walnut Grove will please accept our thanks for a list of eight subscribers.

WE will publish, in the next number of the MINER, a spicy correspondence between General McDowell and Governor McCormick, in relation to military affairs in this Territory.

MR. BENEDICT is running the City Hotel at Tucson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. J. BEGGS,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.
Office, in MINER office, Montezuma street,
PRESCOTT, A. T. v4n27

Notice of Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of Peeples & Yunzbluth, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The saloon and brewery will henceforth be conducted by A. H. Peeples. Persons owing the firm will please call and settle their accounts.
A. H. PEEPLES,
WM. YUNZBLUTH.
Wickenburg, October 17, 1867. n27

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS in the Prescott and Mohave Toll Road Company, held in Prescott on the first day of October, 1867, the special charter granted by the First Territorial Legislature, in November, 1864, was surrendered up, and the company was re-incorporated under the General Incorporation Law of the Territory of Arizona
m1 W. M. HARDY, Secretary.

Property Tax—Poll Tax.

ALL PERSONS owing Property or Poll Tax are hereby notified, that on and after the 1st day of November, 1867, the payment of all Taxes due the County of Yavapai and the Territory of Arizona, from said County, will be enforced by distress and sale of the property of persons owing such Taxes. Pay up and save costs.
JOHN P. BOURKE,
Sheriff and Ex-officio County Collector.
Prescott, Oct. 17, 1867. n27tf

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies.

MADE TO ORDER.

All kinds of
CAKES,
PIES.
&c. &c.

PRIVATE & PUBLIC PARTIES

Supplied to order, and at the lowest possible rates.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜

26m3 WILLIAM FELT, Proprietor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of I. H. Wamsley, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to I. Q. Dickinson, at his place of business on the Agua Frio River, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona. I. Q. DICKINSON, Administrator.
JNO. HOWARD, his Att'y
Agua Frio Ranch, October 19, 1867. n26

have divided the Territory."

The force in Arizona—as is the inhabited part of the Territory—is pretty nearly equally divided by the Salinas and Gila rivers, there being fourteen companies in the district north and thirteen in the district south of them. You say yourself that "the conduct of the Indians below the Gila is such as to render it unsafe to reduce the troops there." Therefore, any rearrangement to give a larger number to the district of Prescott would have to be done at the expense of the districts north of the Gila. Yet, you say, that in intimating

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Harvey Tweddell, deceased

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named Estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to A. C. Benedict, or John Howard, at his place of business in the town of Prescott, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona.
A C BENEDICT, Administrator
JNO HOWARD, his Att'y.
Prescott, Oct 19, 1867. n26

PACIFIC BREWERY.

MONTEZUMA STREET,
South of the store of Ja's Grant.
RAIBEL & SHEARER, Proprietors.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

As we brew our own beer, and take great pains in having it O K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well to give us a call. v4n24 RAIBEL & SHEARER.

Co-Partnership Notice.

The interest of Mr. George F. Hooper, in the house of Geo. F. Hooper & Co., ceased on the 1st day of May A. D. 1867.

The business of the firm will be carried on and conducted by the remaining partners of the house at the same places as heretofore; hereby assuming all debts and liabilities of the firm, and the collection of all outstanding debts due the firm.
GEORGE F. HOOPER,
F. HINTON,
JOSEPH KENT HOOPER,
pr GEO. F. HOOPER, his Atty,
WM. B. HOOPER,
A. H. WHITING,
JAS. M. BARNEY.
Arizona City, A. T, Sept. 25, 1867 v5n25

STOVES FOR SALE.

THREE small Stoves for sale by
L. BASHFORD.
Prescott, Sept. 28, 1867. n22tf

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arizona Miner

Book and Job Printing Office.

—THE—

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

—OF THE KIND—

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,
"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,
PRESCOTT, A. T."

Notice to Settle Accounts.

The accounts of John M. Rountree, Geo. Cooler and R. E. Farrington, have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons having accounts with the above are requested to call at my office and settle the same, and save costs.
G. W. BARNARD.
Prescott, A. T. October 8, 1867. v4n25

JUSTICE'S SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court, Prescott township, in and for the county of Yavapai.

In the name of the Territory of Arizona to Peter Melchior send greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office, in the town of Prescott, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but, if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days, and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, to answer unto the complaint of James Grant filed in my office on the 1st day of October, 1867, against you in which he alleges a balance due him of thirty-three ($33 20-100) dollars and twenty cents, for goods, wares and merchandise, delivered to you at your own special instance and request. If you fail to appear and answer judgment will be taken against you for the above amount, together with costs and charges.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said county, greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 1st day of October, A. D. 1867.
G. W. BARNARD,
Justice of the Peace.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

and a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are all of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

FOR CASH ONLY.
JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.
Prescott, June 1, 1866. 11tf

NEW GOODS.

WORMSER & CO.

CALL the attention of the public to their new and large assortment of Goods, just received from San Francisco. They believe this stock to be the most complete ever brought to PRESCOTT. It consists of CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, LIQUORS, and a general assortment of the choicest

Groceries,

To be sold at the lowest rates for CASH.
WORMSER & CO.
May 18, 1867. 10-tf

NEW STORE,

NORTH SIDE OF THE PLAZA, Prescott, Arizona.

THE undersigned offers to the public, at LOW PRICES FOR CASH,

Butter, Crackers, Cheese, Bacon, Lard, Pickles, Pork, Oysters, Lobsters, and other

Provisions.

Pistols, Powder, Powder Flasks, and Shot

genral assortment of fine cut and plug chewing

TOBACCO.

Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of Merchandize.

LEVI BASHFORD.
Prescott, May 18 1867.

E. DARLING,

Pioneer

DRUG STORE,

PRESCOTT, A. T.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or trading for a certain promissory note given by me to JOHN LITTIG, as I will not pay the same, for the reason that the holder of said note has not lived up to the conditions and agreements under which said note was drawn.
C. JACKSON.
Prescott, A. T., September 19, 1867.-tf